

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1910—VOL. II, NO. 286.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

EXPRESSMEN STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY IS BOSTON FREIGHT AID

Local Managers Hope for Diplomatic Settlement and State That Trouble Has Become General.

NO FRICTION HERE

Declare That if Teamsters Win, Their Demands May Have to Be Granted in Order to Avoid Tieup.

Freight business between Boston and New York city has increased in proportion to the decrease in express business, says officials of express companies in this city today.

It is expected that this condition will hold for some time, since there are no present indications of a settlement of the trouble between the 14 New York companies and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Express managers here say that if the teamsters win the strike the demands made today in New York will have to be granted in Boston or Boston will face a similar strike.

The condition in New York today has spread so that it is practically a general strike, and the situation is serious, say the expressmen, who are hoping for a diplomatic settlement between the two forces. No strike is at present anticipated here.

C. H. Hiner, superintendent of the New England department of the Adams Express Company, said today that conditions are somewhat improved in New York over those of the earlier days of the strike.

Today there are 150 wagons on the streets of New York city, he said, whereas previously the business was completely tied up and it was impossible to get any goods to the depot. The company is still taking goods with the understanding that they are subject to delay, and no perishable goods are accepted.

"I do not anticipate any trouble in Boston," said Superintendent Hiner. "The men here are well treated and satisfied. In my opinion the situation in New York

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FOUR BATTLESHIPS LEAVE CHARLESTOWN TO JOIN BIG FLEET

Four battleships, the Nebraska, Rhode Island, Michigan and Virginia, steamed away from the Charlestown navy yard today to join the other 12 warships of the Atlantic fleet from New York, Philadelphia and Hampton roads, on a two months cruise to French and English ports bordering on the English channel.

For an hour before sailing men from the vessels had a long shore drill with bands playing and flags flying on the navy yard parade ground.

At a spot in the Atlantic, about 250 miles off the coast, in the latitude of Philadelphia, the four divisions of the fleet will make a rendezvous on Nov. 3. This spot is expressed in nautical terms as 69 degrees west longitude, 40 degrees 20 minutes north latitude. In order to reach the rendezvous at the appointed time the third division, consisting of the Minnesota, Idaho, Mississippi and Vermont, left Philadelphia Tuesday.

The Connecticut and North Dakota of the first division goes from New York; the Louisiana, Kansas, New Hampshire and South Carolina of the second division, the Delaware of the first division, and the Georgia of the third division from Hampton roads.

Headed by Rear Admiral Schroeder's flagship, the Connecticut, the combined fleet will cross the Atlantic at a 10-knot speed to the English channel. The fourth division will be the first to quit the fleet. It is due to arrive at Brest, France, on Nov. 15. The following day the first division will drop anchor in Portland harbor, England; the second at Cherbourg, France, and the third at Gravesend, Eng.

The four divisions will remain at the ports named until Dec. 8. Then the first division goes from Portland to Cherbourg, the second from Cherbourg to Portland, the third from Gravesend to Brest, and the fourth from Brest to Gravesend. Reassembling off the coast of France on Dec. 30, the fleet will head westward for the winter maneuvers, arriving at Guantanamo, Cuba, on Jan. 16.

The supply ship Culgoa, the only auxiliary of the fleet that will visit the English channel. She will sail from New York about Dec. 1 with provisions.

ADMIRAL BARRY COMMANDS.

SAN FRANCISCO—Rear Admiral W. D. Barry assumed command of the Pacific cruiser fleet Tuesday, relieving Rear Admiral Gies B. Harber, who is to leave for Honolulu on Monday. The cruiser West Virginia, as the result of the change of command, has become the flagship, succeeding the California.

CARRIES RECORD JAMAICAN CARGO OUT OF THIS PORT

United Fruit Steamer Admiral Schley Has Many Bostonians as Passengers for Tropics.

The United Fruit Company's steamer Admiral Schley, Captain Jensen, which sailed from Long wharf today, carried out what is believed to be the largest cargo ever shipped from Boston to Jamaica.

Her holds were filled with merchandise and she carried lashed to her decks the 30-foot power boat Little Admiral and two big smokestacks which would not fit in the holds.

The cargo included 180 tons of flour, 30 tons of cement, quantities of provisions, case goods and general freight. There were also four carriages and two touring cars belonging to passengers.

A large number of Bostonians sailed on the steamer. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hopkins and sons, Mrs. H. P. Baker, Miss Dorothy Baker and Harold Baker will go to their winter home at Port Antonio.

Other saloon passengers were: M. Gutro, William Stevenson, Michael Crowley, Joseph Thomas, Ralph E. Gates, Walter Guess, Miss Elvira Read, Miss Rachel Brown, Daniel Connors, Thomas Mack, Mr. and Mrs. F. Mullin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Townsend, Miss Phillips, Miss Lloyd and M. F. Conway.

Sixteen members of the crew of the steamer Bound Brook, which is now laid up at this port, sailed on the Admiral Schley for their homes in Jamaica.

BOARD TO CONSIDER RAILROADS' STUDIES IN ELECTRIFICATION

The joint board on metropolitan improvements will hold its regular meeting Thursday and is expected to take up the electrification studies which the railroads entering Boston were required to submit to the board on or before Nov. 1, 1910. The New York, New Haven & Hartford, the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine railroads for some time past have been engaged in gathering and computing the elementary statistics for route mileage, number, weight and classification of trains, also the suburban terminals and motive power requirements which are included in the studies. The Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn railroad is narrow gauge, and therefore excluded by the act of the Legislature.

Estimates have been prepared also covering the construction cost, which will include power houses, line equipment and rolling stock. The subcommittees which has the problem of the electrification of the metropolitan district in charge will take up the studies at once with a possibility of opening public hearings.

The joint commission will study these reports for the purpose of aiding the Legislature of 1911 in determining how the railroads shall be required to electrify their lines within the metropolitan district.

The commission is required to report to the Legislature the draft of a bill that would, if adopted, provide for the electrification.

M. BRIAND CONSENTS TO BE PREMIER IN NEW FRENCH CABINET

Following Resignation of Himself and Ministers He Holds Long Conference With President Fallieres.

MAY DROP SEVERAL

It Is Believed New Arrangement Will Be Ready for Presentation to Chamber of Deputies Thursday.

(By the United Press.)

PARIS—Following the resignation of himself and cabinet, Premier Aristide Briand this evening agreed to the request of President Fallieres to head a new cabinet. The decision was reached after a long conference with the President.

The resignation, it was understood, was for the purpose of reorganizing and dropping from the cabinet certain ministers whose views are not in accord with those of M. Briand.

It is believed that the new cabinet headed by M. Briand as prime minister, will be ready for presentation to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow for confirmation.

In forming the new cabinet Aristide Briand will likely retain the following: M. Millerand, minister of public works, posts and telegraphs; M. Pignon, minister of foreign affairs; Dupuy, minister of commerce; General Brun, minister of war; Admiral B. de LaPayere, minister of the navy, and Cheron, and M. Dujardin-Beaumetz.

The cause of the resignation was said to be the difference of opinions between the ministers, reaching a climax in the recent railway strike, which Briand put down by the free use of the troops.

Briand, by his sensational speeches in the Chamber Saturday and Sunday, in which he declared illegal methods of government were excusable to put down illegal acts of citizens, won a vote of confidence from the deputies. As soon as the vote was returned, the ministry prepared its resignation.

M. Briand has been prime minister of France since July 22, 1906, when Clemenceau's cabinet was overthrown as a result of the navy scandals.

BOARD TAKES UP TRAIN WHISTLING

The state board of railroad commissioners gave a hearing today to residents of Waltham who protest against excessive whistling on the Central Massachusetts division of the Boston & Maine railroad between the Waltham Highlands and Waverley stations, particularly at the Beaver street crossing.

Daniel W. Bond appeared before the board and said that the whistling of locomotives there is a nuisance to all residents of the neighborhood. The board took the matter under advisement.

BUFFALO FLYER WRECKED.

NEW YORK—The Buffalo express of the Lackawanna railroad, which left Hoboken at 2:25 a. m. with 300 passengers on board, was wrecked by a misplaced switch at South Orange, N. J., today. One person was injured.

PRESIDENT HAS CHOICE OF BEVERLY COTTAGES



PROPOSED FOR "SUMMER WHITE HOUSE."

Cottage which faces water at Beverly, Mass., is within three minutes of Evans house, and was occupied by Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago last summer.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Three cottages within the borders of Beverly are said to be under consideration by President Taft for a location of the summer White House for 1911.

The Evans cottage on Burgess point, owned by Mrs. Robert Dawson Evans of Boston, is to be torn down, so that it was impossible to secure a lease for next year.

To Mrs. Taft fell the duty of finding a cottage for next summer and she looked at cottages all along the shore, from Beverly to Rockport, and heard prices quoted all the way from \$5000 to \$15,000 for the summer season.

Beverly, however, offered the happiest

solution of the problem and the three houses under consideration are said to be the Endicott cottage on the Neptune boulevard, occupied last summer by Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago, who is having a cottage of her own erected for occupancy next summer at the Farms; the Peabody cottage Paramatta on Cornings street, owned by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody; and the Slater cottage off Prince street, owned by W. A. Slater of Norwich, Conn.

The Slater and Endicott cottages front the water and are beautifully located. The Peabody cottage is away from the water, but a fine view of the Atlantic

(Continued on Page Five, Column Two.)

TABLET TO BE GIVEN TO PRIVATEER POLLY



SCHOONER POLLY, OLDEST VESSEL OF AMERICAN REGISTRY. Famous craft of the war of 1812, whose services in that conflict are to be commemorated by National Society with presentation exercises in New York.

NEW YORK—The famous former privateer Polly is in port today and will be the recipient this afternoon of a bronze tablet commemorating her prowess in the war of 1812.

Battling her way up the Hudson river against a stiff tide and a buffeting wind, Tuesday, the trim little two-masted schooner plowed her way through the water until she reached a point opposite the foot of Fifty-third street, where she flapped her sails like a gull about to alight and tied up to a pier.

As soon as she had come to a stop a scene of activity became apparent on her decks. The pieces of brasswork at her railings and at the entrance to the tiny cabin were burnished until they reflected the rays of the sun brilliantly. Flags and bits of bunting were run to her masthead and along her gunwales in preparation for today's gala event.

Only 60 feet in length from the curve of her graceful stern to the stubby nose of her belligerent bow, the Polly was a great factor in the war of 1812, and 11 British ships were forced to lower their colors to the little fighting Yankee.

The tablet that is to be presented to the Polly is a gift from the National Society of United States Daughters of the War of 1812. Mrs. William G. Slade, president of the society, will make the presentation speech.

The tablet is to be fitted into the woodwork in the front of the Polly's cabin, to be shown hereafter as a proud testimonial of the little craft's deeds of valor in days gone by. This inscription, worked in bas-relief, can be read on the tablet of bronze:

Polly,
Schooner built in 1805.
PRIVATEER IN THE WAR OF 1812.
THIS TABLET
Placed November 1, 1910, by
The National Society
of the Daughters of 1812,
State of New York.

The Polly is said to be the oldest vessel afloat of American registry. After the close of the war the Polly doffed her privateer garb for the more peaceful acclivities of a merchantman, and as such made six trips around Cape Horn, the first journey in 1819. She also circled the globe on two occasions.

She is now commanded by Capt. J. H. Weldon, and is used in the coastwise trade, with Boston as her home port. Although built more than a century ago, the boat is still as stanch and seaworthy as when she first took the water.

The building is to be used as a trade school for Boston boys and young men. The structure is to be of steel and brick, and will cost about \$250,000. The will left approximately \$4,000,000 for the establishment, endowment and equipment of the institution.

Arthur L. Williston, formerly of the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, N. Y., is director of the Wentworth Institute. He has taken up his residence in Brookline and is directing the work, from the beginning under the board of trustees, of which John D. Long is chairman.

Trains through Waltham were sent over the outward tracks of the Watertown branch. The inward tracks of the main line were soon cleared by the wreckers.

MAURETANIA IS REPORTED. NEW YORK—The steamship Mauretania was reported 834 miles east of Ambrose channel lightship at 7 a. m. today.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF GARIBALDI IS SPEAKER HERE.

Miss Anita Italia Garibaldi of Rome, Italy, grand-daughter of the Italian patriot, is one of the speakers this afternoon at the missionary conference now in session in Boston at the Temple Street church. Miss Garibaldi will speak on the work of the Methodist missionaries in Italy.

GOVERNOR DECLARIES HIMSELF CONFIDENT REGARDING OUTCOME

Denies Statements of Democratic Orators to the Effect That He Is Apprehensive of an Adverse Vote.

TRADE WITH CANADA

\$3,000,000 TO SPEND

Congressman Foss Asks Senator Lodge Specific Questions About Vote on Wool Schedule of the Tariff.

The Harbor and Land Commission will do everything that can be done to increase the facilities of Boston harbor for the attraction of transatlantic business, in the opinion of Governor Draper.

A special dock commission, to consider harbor improvement propositions, as urged by Mayor Fitzgerald, is not necessary, according to a statement by the Governor today.

The plan to boom Boston as a terminal for the transatlantic steamship companies, which are being driven out of New York harbor because of limited accommodations, and are now seeking another terminal, met with the Governor's approval, as would any plan for the development and advantage of Boston and the state.

The Governor made the interesting statement that a Swedish steamship company will probably establish a transatlantic line soon with Boston as terminal. Governor Draper said that a representative of the company had lately been in conference with him, and that the prospects were promising for the establishment of the Swedish line terminal in Boston harbor.

The Governor did not care to express any opinions concerning the particular proposition of urging upon the New York interests the advantages of choosing Boston as their terminal for transatlantic business, but declared that he was heartily in sympathy with all feasible projects to increase the volume of business handled in Boston harbor. He did not care to make any statement as to the fitness of this harbor to receive the added traffic, what improvements might be necessary or other questions in relation to this proposition which require an expert knowledge of engineering problems.

"I am heartily in sympathy with any project to bring transatlantic business or any other business into Boston harbor, to the advantage of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. I would call special attention, in the consideration of such questions, to the fact that the past Legislature appropriated \$3,000,000, to be put in the hands of the harbor and land commission, so that the commission might be in a position to encourage and help any development of Boston harbor, that would be of benefit to the citizens of Boston and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"I would also call attention to the fact that we have on the harbor and land commission one of the best engineers in the country, in the person of Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield. Not in many years has so much been done for the improvement of Boston harbor as was done by the past Legislature, the Governor and the harbor and land commission. Concrete results have been accomplished."

Governor Draper also spoke of the improvement by the state of the Commonwealth flats in East Boston as another instance of the eagerness of the state authorities to do everything possible to augment the facilities of the harbor to the advantage of the city and state.

Samuel M. Mansfield, mentioned by the Governor as one of the most capable engineers in the country, has been in charge of the construction of many fortifications, has engineered the ninth, tenth and eleventh lighthouse districts, and has been in charge of many other works. He was president of a commission to run and mark the boundary line between a portion of Indian territory and Texas, in 1885; president of a commission in California to regulate hydraulic mining, president Yosemite National park commission in 1889, and has been division engineer of the Pacific division, northwestern division and eastern division. He has been a member of the harbor and land commission of Massachusetts since 1906.

President Mellen presided at the meeting, which was held at 10:30 this morning in the Board of Trade rooms in the Bay State building. It lasted but 12 minutes, and was attended by only 12 persons, most of whom were proxies for stockholders.

The proceeds of the issue at the price named will amount to approximately \$11,730,000, or an amount amply sufficient to provide for the extensive improvement work lined up by the company for the immediate future. The increase in capital will likewise make it possible for the company to put out new bonds to an amount aggregating close to \$12,500,000 from time to time, in the future, as necessity may require.

CRIPPEN HEARING POSTPONED. LONDON—Upon application of his counsel the hearing by the criminal court of appeals of the appeal of Dr. Hawley H. Crippen was postponed to Nov. 8.

HUNDREDS TAKEN IN SPANISH PLOT

LONDON—Information which reached here this afternoon from Madrid indicates that the Spanish government has discovered a widespread revolutionary plot. The plot is reported to have been revealed to the authorities just before it was sprung.</p

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

PERSIAN NOTE WAS OUTCOME OF DISCUSSION WITH RUSSIA

British Foreign Office Gives Reasons for Action—Nothing Definite Regarding Raising of Loan—Germany and Austria May Oppose Contemplated Move.

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—As was announced recently, the note dispatched by Great Britain to the Persian government, in which it was stated that unless order was restored in the south within three months the British government would be compelled to take certain measures, was the outcome of a discussion of the situation with Russia. According to the statement issued by the Foreign Office, the following are the facts: "For the past three years his Majesty's minister has made serious representations to the Persian government respecting the insecurity of the southern roads and the disastrous effect on British trade. In spite of repeated assurances, no improvement has been made, and if the present situation continues the Gulf trade will be permanently affected.

"After full consultation with the Persian government, and in complete accord with him, his Majesty's government decided to inform the Persian government that, unless order was restored on the Bushire-Ispahan road within three months time, they must insist on the organization of a local Persian force, officered by eight or ten British officers of the Indian army, for the protection of the road.

"There is no question of the government of India undertaking any responsibility in the matter, or of any encroachment on the integrity of Persia."

With regard to the question of the raising of loan for Persia, it is understood that no fresh, definite proposals on the subject have been made, and that there are no government negotiations in progress in London on the subject, although it is understood that a certain banking house in London is taking steps to provide a sum of money variously es-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Speckled Band." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Servant in the House." COLONIAL—"The Arcadians." GLOBE—"The Family Gamblers." HOLLYWOOD—"Sherlock Holmes." H. F. KEITH'S—"Vaudeville." MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier." PARK—"Seven Days." SHAWNEE—"Love Birds." TREMONT—"The Fortune Hunter."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY—"If I Were King."

AMERICAN—"Vaudeville."

BALASCO—"The Concert."

BLIJOU—"The Other Fellow."

BROADWAY—"The Candy from Milwaukee."

CIRCLE—"The Shepherd King."

COMEDY—"The Cub."

COLONIAL—"The Commuters."

GAIETY—"Get Rich Quick Wallingford."

GARRICK—"Hales."

GRANGE—"The Girl in the Train."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"The Old Town."

HACKER—"Mother."

HAMMERSMITH—"Vaudeville."

HIPPODROME—"Spectacles."

HUDSON—"The Deserters."

KEITH'S—"The Doctor's Fifth Avenue."

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Scarlet Pimpernel."

LIBERTY—"The Country Boy."

LYRIC—"Madame Troubadour."

MANHATTAN—"Hans, the Flute Player."

MANCHESTER—"The Comedy."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame Sherry."

NEW YORK—"The Dollar Princess."

PLAZA—"Mrs. Temple's Telegram."

REPUBLIC—"Rebecca" or "Sunnybrook Farm."

WALLACK'S—"Alias Jimmy Valentine."

WEBERS—"Alma. Where Do You Live?"

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—"Vaudeville."

AUDITORIUM—"Opera: Thursday evening "Aida" Saturday afternoon "Pelleas and Melisande."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Penalty."

CONCORD—"The Comedy."

CORT—"The Naked Truth."

GARRICK—"The Chocolate Soldier."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Fiske in "reportorial."

ILLINOIS—"The Bachelor Bells."

LYRIC—"The Mikado."

MAJESTIC—"Vaudeville."

OLYMPIC—"The Comedy/Octet."

OPERA—"The Aviator."

POWERS—"The Commuters."

PRUDENTIAL—"The Deep Purple."

STUDER—Mrs. Berthold in "reportorial."

Monday evening "Aiglon."

Tuesday evening "La Tosca."

Wednesday afternoon "Aiglon."

Thursday evening "La Tosca."

Friday evening "Camille."

Friday evening "Piccola."

Saturday afternoon "Piedra."

Saturday evening "Jeanne d'Arc."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

WEDNESDAY—Stelter hall, 3 p. m.—"Cello recital by Arthur Jordan, hall, 8 p. m.—Recital by Percy French and Dr. Collison, entertainers."

THURSDAY—Jordan hall, 3 p. m.—Song recital by Miss Geraldine Farrar, soloist.

FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m.—Fifth public rehearsal, Boston Symphony orchestra.

FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m.—Fifth concert, Boston Symphony orchestra; Miss Geraldine Farrar, soloist.

timated at from £200,000 to £1,000,000. Also, there are no negotiations in progress with the Russian government for the raising of a loan.

In Berlin, it is considered that, in spite of the assurance of the British government, the steps contemplated, in the event of the Persian government being unable to restore order in the south, are not so harmless as would appear on the surface, and it is maintained that the proposed control of the trade routes and disturbed districts is but the first step towards the final partition of the country.

Indeed, it is said that, even supposing the intentions of Great Britain to be perfectly genuine, and that it is merely the desire of the government to prevent further loss to trade, owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the roads, the British government will be compelled by circumstances that cannot at present be foreseen to take further steps of greater consequence.

In Berlin, it is further expected that joint action will be taken by Germany and Austria-Hungary in opposing any policy on the part of Great Britain and Russia to which objection may be raised by the foreign office in Berlin. Any objections or protests made would be based upon the argument that the action proposed by the British government is not in accordance with declarations already made as to maintaining the integrity of Persia and the maintenance of equality to trade opportunities for all nations.

The fact is that the moment has arrived when it is absolutely necessary, in the interests of all those concerned in the trade and industry of the country, an interest in which Great Britain has a mean share, that order should be restored. It is well known that robbery and violence has been freely committed during the last few years on the routes over which the merchandise destined for Teheran travels. Perhaps Manchester and Birmingham, of the British manufacturing towns, are more specially interested, and trade is more or less at a standstill at the present moment owing to the excessive charges the contractors have been forced to make.

An instance of this, the price paid for the transport of goods is frequently equal to the price of the mule employed in carrying the baggage, a price contractors are compelled to charge owing to the probability of the mule being appropriated by brigands before the destination is reached.

In view of this condition of affairs it is hardly surprising that the government should have been petitioned by some of those chiefly interested in the condition of the country to take steps that will lead to a more settled condition of affairs. These representations are the outcome of actual experience, and it is hardly surprising that those in whose power it lies to remedy the troubles should take energetic measures to do so.

ENGINES VISIT PANAMA CANAL

COLON—Members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, to the number of 150, and their families, arrived here Tuesday from Kingston on the steamer Prinz August Wilhelm. Most of the members will remain on the isthmus for a week while the others will leave on the return voyage on Friday.

The primary object of the visit is to inspect the canal, and a program has been arranged by the canal officials so that the engineers may see as much as possible of the work in the time at their disposal.

FRENCH LEASE BRAZILIAN ROADS

RIO JANEIRO—A contract has been signed by the minister of public works and a syndicate of Paris bankers giving the latter a lease of the federal railroads in the state of Bahia and providing for the construction of extensions of the lines.

BERLIN—According to the semi-official information given out Tuesday, the foreign office has sent an ultimatum to England that the British marines landed at Lingah, Persia, must be withdrawn at once.

The Persian situation has been regarded as getting more and more critical for several months. The greatest excitement prevailed in Berlin when news was received that England had landed a force of armed men in Persia.

The action was regarded as part of a deal between England and Russia to divide Persia and force Germany out of its rights along the Persian gulf.

JEWISH QUARTERS SACKED.

TEHERAN—The Jewish quarters in Shiraz, the capital of the province of Fars, has been sacked by Khasagai. Eleven Jews perished and 5000 are destitute.

SOCIALIST GAINS IN ENGLAND.

YALE GETS MUNGER TABLET.

LODGE—Municipal elections throughout England and Wales, Tuesday, show a considerable growth in the labor and socialist parties. The women candidates fared badly.

BEGINNING SATURDAY NOVEMBER FIFTH

MOAT INSPECTED BY KING AND QUEEN

Approach to Hampton Court palace is thrown open to public.



THE RESTORED MOAT.

At Hampton Court palace. A side view of the palace buildings is given.



(Photographs specially taken for The Monitor.)

HAMPTON COURT PALACE.

And end view, showing the restored moat and bridge.

VICEROY DELIVERS FAREWELL SPEECH

Lord Minto talks to United Service Club in Simla.

(Special to The Monitor.)

SIMLA, India.—At a farewell banquet given by the United Service Club of Simla to Lord Minto on the occasion of his departure from India, the viceroy made a speech of nearly an hour in which he reviewed the political condition of India, and declared the principles by which the government of India were now carefully overhauling the system of frontier protection. The difficulties, however, had not exceeded expectation, and the personal influence of the frontier officers had fostered better relations with the tribes, while he hoped that the cordial relations and personal friendship that had followed the Amher's visit would further ensure the success of their efforts to preserve quiet on the frontiers. At the same time the borderland was always a tinder-box. New conditions had arisen on the northeast borders. He thought that the foreign department had proved a good warden of the marches and specifically allied to the work of the able secretary, Mr. Butler.

Dealing with the political agitation and what he termed "loyal unrest" as apart from revolutionary sedition, Lord Minto said this was due to the ripening of the educational seed sown by British rule accelerated by the deep impression produced in Asia by the successes of an eastern military power. In his opinion their recognition of those results had not come a moment too soon and had saved India from many troubles. There had never been a shadow of a doubt in his mind as to which was the right road to follow as between refusing to listen to the new ideas and recognizing the justice of them. If the former course had been adopted they would have gone back on all they had said and done in the past, and have alienated and driven into the camp of the traducer of British rule many who had been brought up to the doctrines of the British administration and believed in its justice. The decision that representative principles must be further extended was arrived at by the government of India after mature consideration.

and they owed much to Lord Minto for his eloquent and powerful support at a critical time. That concession was made in response to no menace; it was mere acknowledgment of what they believed to be just claims, in order to direct into fruitful channels a current of thought and feeling which governed often half-consciously the attitude of numbers of men.

His excellency went on to say that the public at home was not fully acquainted with Indian difficulties and had, perhaps not unnaturally, been unable to distinguish between utterly different problems. While every outrage that occurred had been taken as indicative of the general state of India, and every action of the government had been subjected to a running fire of criticism, the risks that confronted them and the necessity for dealing with reasonable hopes had been lost sight of. And in conclusion he said: "Great problems there must always be in the administration of our vast Indian empire, with its multifarious nationalities, religions, and castes but, if I may venture to prophesy, the political agitation that we have had to deal with will make way, under the more favorable conditions that we have inaugurated, for the discussion of great questions affecting the economical and industrial development and the direction of the educational policy upon which the welfare of the people of India so vitally depend."

FRANCO AND CABINET INDICTED.

LISBON—All the members of former Premier Franco's cabinet have been indicted jointly with Franco.

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Speed and Headwork.

PENDLETON A STAR

PRINCETON, N. J.—This week finds the Princeton varsity football squad with a better organized and better drilled otheatm than for some years. The glory over Dartmouth showed that the team was one of the best in the East and was very encouraging to all who are hoping that Princeton will win from Yale when they clash here on Nov. 12. As was expected, the backfield showed speed and ability. Pendleton alone made some of the prettiest runs through broken fields that were ever seen on the polo rounds. But the encouraging part of the practise this week from the standpoint of those who are looking toward future victories this year is the way the line is playing. All season they have been credited with being the weakest part of the Tiger team and it was there that Dartmouth was expected to gain, but with Captain Hart backing them up they held like a stone wall and forced Dartmouth to punt every time.

Victor Ballou, the quarterback, has practised steadily at punting, and the result is that he is fast getting able to hold his own with the best of them. He has been playing a great defensive game and is shifted into halfback's position when the other team has the ball. This allows Pendleton to play away back and handle any sudden on-side or trick kick. He is the fastest man on the team and the best at broken field running so that this move was a wise one. He also handles with Ballou the regular punts and is very hard to stop before he has made a good gain. The new formation also has the advantage of allowing him a little rest from the scrimmage and he will be hard to pass as he can catch any but a very fast man.

Another important change is the altering of Captain Hart and W. W. Brown at tackle and fullback. On the offense Brown plays fullback and Hart goes in at left tackle. On the defense the big captain backs up the line and Brown takes his place at tackle. This arrangement has worked very well so far and strengthened the line a good deal without hurting the backfield. Brown played halfback on the freshman team last year and was not out until about two weeks ago.

Sparks is still playing the right halfback. With Hart and Brown he forms the secondary line of defense and is credited by many as being the hardest tackler on the team. He has been improving lately at making interference and also is a good man at a quick opening buck through the line.

Ballou runs the team well and is sure of staying where he is the rest of the season. He has made some good gains hitting the line from quarterback's position and occasionally sends himself around the end for a long run. His long low spiral punts make him valuable to any team and he will do all the punting for the Tigers.

The two ends, White and Dunlap, are sure of their places but have fallen down a little during the past week. They are fast and tackle well but allow the backs to put them out of almost every punt. They handle the forward pass very well and follow the ball closely. White was a basketball star last winter and uses his old ability at handling the ball on the forward pass. If he gets even his fingers on it, he usually holds it. Being big and fast he makes the best kind of an end.

Captain Hart and Macgregor have been playing the tackles, Wilson and McLean the guards and Bluenthal center. They have improved a great deal during the past week, especially at protecting the punter. Coach Roper gave them special attention in just this kind of work and they now form a good line. Wilson is in again after resting week so that they now have their best combination together.

Interference has been one of the strongest points lately. The backs have learned to drop under an opponent and are doing it in every game. This is the first year for some time that they have

Promising Substitute Expected to Develop Into Future Regular



A. H. BISSELL, '12.
Princeton varsity football team.

HARVARD ELEVEN IS GIVEN LITTLE SCRIMMAGE WORK

Coaches Devoting Most Time
to Correcting Individual
Faults and Teaching New
Formations.

A fairly hard practise is planned for the Harvard football varsity squad this afternoon. While it is not expected that the coaches will give the men a very long scrimmage drill, much time will be devoted to the rehearsing of new plays, the improving of team work and the correction of individual faults.

The practice was very light Tuesday. After a long blackboard talk in the Locker building, the members of the squad tackled the dummies for a short time and then went into the stadium for secret work. Teams A and B lined up against each other and held a long signal drill, which was interrupted very frequently by the coaches who devoted attention to perfecting the men in the fine points of their positions. Team A was on the offensive during the entire practice, and at times found difficulty in making its plays work against the strong defense of team B.

All the men are in good condition except H. C. Leslie and T. H. Frothingham. Coaches Haughton, Leary, Cutting and Withington were directing the practise. Just before the squad was dismissed the teams separated and each had a short independent signal practise. The teams lined up as follows:

TEAM A..... TEAM B.....
Lewis, L..... r.e., O'Flaherty
McKay, L..... r.t., Bush
Minot, L..... r.t., Pease
Moulton, L..... r.t., Smith
Fisher, r.g..... L., Stow
Withington, r.t..... L., Keays
Wilson, r.t., q.b..... L., Goss
Forbush, l.h.b..... r.h.b., Granstein
T. Frothingham, r.h.b..... l.h.b., Pierce
Morrison, f.b..... T. H. Frothingham

really been good at this. They have formations which they use almost entirely and which enable the line men to help form the interference for the runner.

After all the talk about it the policy of Head Coach Roper has proved a good one. The light backs gain ground and the line has improved until it is able to protect and make holes for the backs. The men are all in fair condition and will get a good rest during the next two weeks to be ready to meet Yale. The Tigers do not expect to have to put forth their greatest effort to beat Holy Cross next Saturday so the two weeks will go toward getting all the men ready and the team as a whole playing championship football.

CINCINNATI—The Athletics will have a short season of play in southern climes this winter. This is evidenced by the fact that Business Manager Bancroft of the Cincinnati Club and President Shibe of the Philadelphia Club have reached an agreement to take the team to Cuba and play there for about a month with the Cuban teams.

CHICAGO—John Evers, second baseman of the Chicago National ball team, has received an offer to go to Annapolis to coach the midshipmen nine next spring. Evers said Tuesday night that he would like to avail himself of the offer, provided that he could make the proper arrangements with Manager Chance.

ATLANTA—The Atlanta team will have a good rest during the next two weeks to be ready to meet Yale. The Tigers do not expect to have to put forth their greatest effort to beat Holy Cross next Saturday so the two weeks will go toward getting all the men ready and the team as a whole playing championship football.

CHICAGO—President Johnson of the American league has just announced the following releases of players:

By Boston to Denver, Kenworthy; to St. Paul, Buest. By Washington to Decatur, Beckendorf. By New York to Rochester, Beecher.

THREE BALL PLAYERS RELEASED.

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EXPRESSMEN STRIKE IN NEW YORK CITY IS BOSTON FREIGHT AID

(Continued from Page One.)

will improve rapidly now that more protection is being given to the teamsters." Supt. B. F. Tansey of the Armstrong Express Company stated that the company was instructed by railroad officials Tuesday not to check baggage beyond New York city. This checking was done in conjunction with the New York Transfer Company.

It is now necessary, he said, for people to hire carriages at the station to carry their baggage.

Superintendent Tansey is expecting to hear some information regarding a settlement soon, that will justify him in issuing new orders, and states that he would like to see the strike settled in a diplomatic manner.

At the American Express office, which has a large number of teams in New York, Superintendent Emery stated that he had received no fresh information.

At the Curtis & Croston express office, which was in New York was anticipated. B. J. Healy, of B. J. Healy & Co., said that he had great confidence in Mayor Gaynor's ability to arrange a satisfactory settlement, and said that he believed the New York mayor would accomplish this today or Thursday.

The fire department and the militia were the proper forces to form as guards for the teamsters, said Mr. Healy. He condemned the leaders of the movement.

At the Phillips Back Bay Express Company office it was stated that that company had 200 teams on the streets and took on 500 new men Tuesday. The number who went out was 2500.

The company did not guarantee delivery in New York city. A general strike was now in force, it was declared, since the large companies and the local companies as well have been called out.

Manager Thomas Laffey of Pinkham's Back Bay express has no inside information on the situation, but regarded it as serious. He doubted any spread to Boston.

An increase in the freight business between Boston and New York was the most noticeable effect locally, he affirmed.

Manager H. H. Harvey of Pitt & Scott, Ltd., a company that has a branch in New York, said that the company's goods were shipped by freight on the Fall-River line to New York and delivered from the depot by the teams of the company, whose employees receive more than union wages. The only difficulty was that goods shipped to the company in New York by express do not reach them.

Teamster's Views Given

NEW YORK—Valentine Hoffman, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, announces that if a general teamsters' strike is called Thursday night the mail wagon drivers will also be called out.

This would mean, he declared, that the government would call upon federal troops to man the mail wagons. "The mail wagon drivers are unionized to a man and will respond to the call to strike."

A proposal has been submitted to Mayor Gaynor by the conciliation committee of the National Civic Federation asking him to sit as arbitrator of the dispute in dispute and he has expressed his willingness to do so.

Frank Platt of the United States Express Company, John Mitchell, Marcus Marks, Timothy Healy, Louis D. Schram and Emerson McMillan met the mayor in his office this afternoon and discussed the matter.

The striking teamsters say that if Mr. Platt will agree that the question of recognition of the union shall be arbitrated they will order the strikers back to work Thursday.

V. Hoffman and William H. Ashton are the committee named by the striking teamsters to decide upon the advisability of a general strike.

Mr. Ashton, who is general manager of the International Teamsters Union, said today:

"We want to settle this strike peacefully and immediately if we can. We do not want to extend it. But the arrogant manner in which the officials of the several express companies refuse to treat with their employees may make it necessary for us to tie up every wheel in this city."

"We will try today and Thursday to settle the strike. If not we will report to the general meeting of all the union locals Thursday night that a general strike should be ordered forthwith. And it will be."

In a statement issued this afternoon, General Organizer Ashton declared that he had been in communication with the Merchants Association of the city of New York and that he had been asked whether he would agree to confer with the express officials in an effort to bring about a settlement.

The officials of the association informed me that an untold amount of business is being diverted from New York by reason of the strike," Mr. Ashton said, "and asked if we were willing to meet the employers."

"I replied that we would do so gladly and would make every possible concession to end the strike. I am very hopeful that a settlement may be effected within a very short time."

The drivers of all of the taxicabs owned by the Westcott Express Company and operating from the Grand Central, West Shore and Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western depots and ferries, went on strike today.

There are 140 of them, and it is stated at union headquarters that they were

PRESIDENT HAS CHOICE OF 3 BEVERLY HOUSES



POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE.

Situated in front of Atlantic ocean, off Prince street, and only five minutes from old summer White House at Burgess point.



"PARRAMATTA" ON CORNING STREET.

Residence has estate of more than 100 acres with golf course, tennis courts, duck pond and fishing preserve.

(Continued from Page One.)

WANTS 20 AIRSHIPS FOR MILITARY USE IN THE UNITED STATES

may be had from many parts of the house. It has an estate of more than 100 acres, with a golf course, tennis courts, duck pond and fishing preserve.

The Endicott cottage is within three minutes of the Evans cottage, the Slater cottage within a five minutes ride, and the Peabody cottage is on the way over to Burgess point from the Montserrat station.

"It is expected that a decision as to the cottage taken for next year will be made in a few days.

Women Visit White House

WASHINGTON—President Taft told a service of women from Pittsburgh today that he did not expect to be in the White House in 1914.

The women, representing the Sisterhood of the Rodet Sholom (Jewish) congregation of Pittsburgh, called to invite the executive to a celebration in Pittsburgh in 1914 to commemorate 400 years of peace between English-speaking nations.

The President told them he expected to be living in Cincinnati at that time and would try to run over. He smiled when he made the statement, and the women were so flustered that they departed without inquiring whether the statement was made in jest or earnest.

The committee, including Mrs. J. Leonard Levy, Mrs. E. M. Lazarus and Mrs. M. E. Vanbergh of Rochester, asked the President to recommend the desirability of commemorating 100 years of peace with England by inviting participation in a suitable celebration by Great Britain and Canada. Pittsburgh has already determined to celebrate the occasion. The President said he would earnestly consider the matter.

JACKSON COLLEGE CLASS FRATERNITY

On Thursday evening Miss Beatrice

Effie M. Ritchie '12 of West Somerville, will entertain the junior class of Jackson College in Miss Ritchie's room in Metcalf. The class functions play an important part in the social life of Jackson and this is the first of a series of junior parties planned for the year.

The girls are looking forward to Nov. 15, when the seniors will give their class play. According to an old custom, the name of the play is not announced until that evening. One of the November meetings of the All Around Club will take the form of a Thanksgiving party in charge of Miss Laura Granger '11 of Winsted, Conn.

PLAN BIG IMPROVEMENTS.

HAMMOND, Ind.—Railroads running through the Calumet region are getting ready to spend more than \$1,000,000 in improvements, and an era of development is predicted for the next six months that will break all records.

ARLINGTON CHURCH MEETING.

ARLINGTON, Mass.—Thursday evening all the churches of this town will hold a united meeting in the chapel of the First Baptist church, Massachusetts avenue, to hear an explanation of "The World in Boston."

GOES TO SALEM AS SECRETARY.

Eugene G. Sullivan of Somerville has been appointed secretary of the Salem Board of Trade. A paid secretary is a new departure in Salem.

NEW MUSICAL ART BUILDING.

NEW YORK—The trustees of the Institute of Musical Art of the City of New York announce the dedication of the new institute building, at Claremont avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second street, on next Saturday.

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Eugene G. Sullivan of Somerville has been appointed secretary of the Salem Board of Trade. A paid secretary is a new departure in Salem.

POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE.

Situated in front of Atlantic ocean, off Prince street, and only five minutes

GOVERNOR DECLARER HIMSELF CONFIDENT REGARDING OUTCOME

(Continued from Page One.)

figures are available, about \$7,500,000 to the consumer, while the 220 increases added more than \$13,000,000 to the consumer's burden.

"But the Payne tariff not only raised the tariff burden, but it taxes cotton stockings 87 per cent, but diamonds only 10 per cent; it taxes flannels 143 per cent, but automobiles only 45 per cent. This is the tariff that Mr. Cotton calls worthy of respect."

According to the Boston News Bureau, a Boston banker who is in good position to gauge the political sentiment of the state says:

"I think that Mr. Foss has a good show to be elected Governor if he makes no mistake between now and election day. There is some complaint that his money does not come forth freely yet. There are a good many Democrats who will vote for Governor Draper. On the other hand, there are a great many Republicans who believe that a vote for Mr. Draper is a vote for Roosevelt and 'my policies,' and who will, therefore, vote for Mr. Foss."

Governor Draper discussed the practicability of better trade relations with Canada in his speech at a Republican rally in Haverhill Tuesday night, declaring that free trade with Canada is impossible at the present time and not desired by the thinking people of either country or by Great Britain.

Other speakers at the rally, which was attended by about 1000 persons, were Lieutenant-Governor Frothingham, Congressman A. P. Gardner and J. Bernard Ferber.

The Governor was enthusiastically received and was frequently interrupted by applause during his address, in which he reviewed the milk legislation and the corporation tax bill of which he was the sponsor.

Referring to Mr. Foss, he declared that it was presuming upon the intelligence of the people to argue for Canadian reciprocity and tariff revision so as to be elected Governor when such issues were subjects for national legislation.

Congressman Foss was to have spoken

in Swampscott this noon, but up to 12:30 o'clock failed to put in an appearance.

About 60 persons, headed by Democratic town committee Chairman James T. Lyons, waited at Baney's beach until long after the hour appointed for Mr. Foss to arrive and then went away. Mr. Foss was also expected to speak in Marblehead, but did not arrive.

Several thousand employees of the Lynn works of the General Electric Company assembled in Market square, West Lynn, during the noon hour today to listen to political speeches by Miss Alice Carpenter, and Miss Margaret Foley of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association.

The remarks of both speakers were mainly in the interests of William H. O'Brien, candidate for Congress from the sixth district.

Senator Lodge's vote on schedule K, the wool schedule of the Payne tariff, was the subject of attack by Mr. Foss, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in his speech at a Democratic rally in Waltham Tuesday night.

Mr. Foss gave little attention to state issues throughout the speech, merely reiterating in this connection his belief that the Governor of a state has an indirect influence on tariff legislation. He

stated in part:

"Now, Senator Lodge, I'm going to ask you a few questions. You are a candidate for the United States Senate. The Legislature, which will be elected on Nov. 8 is to elect you or your successor.

"You therefore are accountable to the people of Massachusetts as a United States senator for your votes on the tariff. And I as one of the citizens of Massachusetts want to know why you voted as you did.

"I want you to explain why on June 9, 1909, you voted to increase the duty on worsted wags from 20 and 25 cents a pound to 30 cents a pound.

"Why on that same day did you vote to increase the duty on nols, a worsted by-product, from 18 to 20 cents a pound?

"Why on that same day did you vote to increase the duty on mohair, a worsted by-product, from 18 to 20 cents a pound?

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The Pivotal Tune in Straus' Waltz Operetta

Reasons sought for the success of the hero song in, "The Chocolate Soldier."

QUESTIONS in musical esthetics: What is there in Nadina's song, "My Hero," that makes us admit it among things modish?

Why do a few bars of music composed by Oscar Straus in Vienna strike us as having preeminent style, whereas a piece written by a composer in any other part of the world on the same harmonies and in the same rhythm sounds provincial?

In what does the acceptable quality of the "Hero" waltz consist?

You need not search the far corners of your memory for the facts of waltz history; you need not go to the trouble of giving us a lecture on the development of the waltz from the late eighteenth century until now. For we know what your historic framework will inevitably be: Early, middle and late periods. And we know, approximately, how you will fill in your details.

You will have Mozart trying to discover the rhythmic inwardness of a dance in triple time, which came into existence in his day (derived, say the Germans, from an ancient German dance; directly descended, assert the French, from an old French step); and you will have the practical musician Mozart deciding that the new measure is only a dialect of the minut.

You will have Weber later taking hold of the waltz, freeing it of all minut archaism and giving it syntactic individuality; you will have Lanner and the elder Strauss broadening its idiom; and finally, you will have the younger Strauss raising it to its ultimate degree of pliancy and expressiveness.

That is your old story of musical evolution.

Everything can be accounted for according to the theory of an early, middle, and late period, except what is happening today.

The question is not on the eighteenth or the nineteenth century, it is not about Weber's "Invitation," nor about the younger Strauss' "Blue Danube"; it is of the twentieth century and pertains to the "Hero" waltz of the Strauss whose name has one final "s."

It is hard for you to down your impulse to discuss the beginnings of the waltz in relation to the origin of opera, symphony and other musical manifestations that belong to the era of the French revolution. And you would like to discuss the matter in its national bearings. Anything to avoid making a frontal attack on the esthetic element of the question.

Opera, you say, was a pre-revolutionary musical form, to the defining and constituting of which the Viennese and the Parisians gave the full measure of their artistic strength.

You find Marie Antoinette a Gluckist and consequently an unwitting party to the movement for intellectual freedom which the opera of Gluck stood for.

The symphony you count as a post-revolutionary form which the Viennese had to perfect unaided.

The waltz—do you admit such an insignificant musical form as this into the company of opera and symphony?—the first real waltz you notice. Weber creating immediately upon the establishment of a working order in European politics and society; and small though the form is, you observe that it has all the potency of any other, the potency which resides in melody. You hear Weber's melody singing the triumph of the triumph, sadly of the means that attained it.

Yes, true enough Weber differentiated the waltz from other dances soon after Beethoven matured the symphony and not many years after the Congress of Vienna.

Of course he had to do it some time or other; and if he had not done it, possibly the first Strauss or some other conde-

tor of dance music would have stumbled on the discovery before the 20's were past. And that would doubtless have been soon enough to agree with your theories of historic development.

But regardless, now, of the undercurrents in early nineteenth century musical progress, what is the source of our pleasure in the little strain of music which Nadina sings in the first act of the Oscar Straus operetta, "The Chocolate Soldier?" And why do you, like everybody else, applaud her sentiments about her Hero?

Simplicity of melody, do you say? Persistence of key? The swinging bass rhythm which Weber prescribed and which no waltz composer has ever yet departed from with success?

Mechanical reasons, which would apply to marches almost as well as to waltzes.

Do you ascribe it to the little touch of style in the fall of the melody at the secondary pauses? The same thing is found in a hundred songs that have ventured to be popular but have won less ephemeral notice.

Do you account for it in the systematic lifting of the successive phrases of the air from a lower to a higher pitch? A mere pattern, a formality as old as Dutch counterpoint.

In the end you throw the responsibility of an answer on the Viennese, averring that they alone can explain the mystery. For Nadina's waltz is a peculiar art product of theirs; and simple, easily explicable in all externals as it is, the secret of its charm in their possession and theirs only.

You will undertake to answer no question about the music, which involves the esthetic problem.

Nowhere for us to turn, then, but to Vienna!

Well, we wished a year ago for enlightenment on the esthetics of modern tone poems and we looked to Dresden. We summoned Rachmaninoff from there to give us expositions of his works, and valuable was the lesson we learned from him.

This year we are calling two composers from Italy, one to tell us about melodramatic opera, the other about chivalric opera; and we are inviting a dramatic material.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The Success of "The Family"

Robert H. Davis' "The Family" is now in its third week at the Globe theater, is repeating in Boston the success it achieved in Chicago, a success that is cause for pleasure among all who believe in American drama for Americans.

American "The Family" is, through and through—always a veracious picture of life in a small New England village.

In watching the play one gets the idea that Mr. Davis studied his types, not merely until he had discovered their faults and weaknesses, but much longer—until indeed he had found the lovable element in them all.

Then he wrote his play naturally and simply, aiming to place the Sneed family before the audience alive—living out the uneventful existence of life in a humdrum village, repeating the hundred little inconsequential acts which when all added together impress the potency of any other, the potency which resides in melody. You hear Weber's melody singing the triumph of the triumph, sadly of the means that attained it.

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Of course he had to do it some time or other; and if he had not done it, possibly the first Strauss or some other conde-

composer from Germany to acquaint us further with fairy opera. Thus are we determined to have first hand knowledge of present-day music forms. Somehow, we hope after meeting the opera makers in association with their works—Puccini and "The Girl of the Golden West," Mascagni and "Isolde," Humperdinck and "The King's Children"—that we shall be clearer in our reasons for liking their art.

And if we insist on having Rachmaninoff, Puccini, Mascagni and Humperdinck to help us solve the problems that vex us in the case of symphony, grand opera and opera comique, why do we not hasten to call Oscar Straus to our shores that he may let us into the esthetic secrets of Viennese waltz operetta?

MUSIC NOTES.

NEW YORK—Francis Macmillen, the violinist, will give a recital at Carnegie hall Sunday evening, Nov. 6. His program will be as follows: Concerto in D minor, Wieniawski; Chaconne, Bach; Meditations, Glazunov; Minuet, Mozart; Mazurka, Zarzycki; Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Saint-Saens; Ave Maria, Schubert-Wilhelmi; "Molse" Fan-tasia (for G string alone), Paganini.

Mme. Irene Armstrong Funk, a soprano who has studied abroad with Juliani and De Reske in Paris and with Vanuccini in Italy, and who for the past two seasons has been singing in the West, will make her first appearance in New York at Mendelssohn hall on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 9.

Alessandro Bonci, the eminent tenor, whose New York song recital takes place at Carnegie hall Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 22, sails for America on the steamer Konprinzessin Cecilie Nov. 2, and is due to arrive about Nov. 8.

The composer of "Hans the Flute Player," the idealistic and sentimental light opera of the French school, which the Hammersteins have made successful at the Manhattan opera house, is reported to be at work on a new piece, using the "Sleeping Beauty" legend for his dramatic material.

On the question of giving military rank to elected officers of the Grand Army of the Republic many comrades of the order have differed for years.

In some sections it has become the custom to add military rank to officers of the various posts, while in many instances letters and communications addressed to the commander-in-chief and members of his official family have been forwarded with "General," "Colonel" or "Captain" affixed, as the position of the comrade addressed might suggest.

Commander-in-Chief Gilman of Massachusetts has strong opinions on the subject and his forthcoming general order will emphasize them.

He believes that "Comrade" is the highest title that can be given a member of the order, and proposes that he himself should be addressed as "Comrade John E. Gilman, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic."

The rules of the G. A. R. do not indicate military rank. The head of a post is "commander," the next in rank "senior vice-commander," the next "junior vice-commander," and so on.

The "commander-in-chief" is followed by the senior vice-commander-in-chief, junior vice-commander-in-chief and accordingly.

At the Railway Terminals

The passenger department of the New Haven road will furnish a special train from South station at 10:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for the accommodation of a special party en route to the Fore River ship building plant, via East Braintree for the launching of the United States torpedo boat destroyer Walker.

The Jordan Marsh Company has got together for this purpose a collection of exquisite imported garments from the foremost designers in Paris, London and Berlin, designs from Poiret, Paquin, Francis, Callot Soeurs and Mauries, Mayer of Paris; Lueille and Szwars and Wells of London, and Gerson, Manheimer and Pach of Berlin. Not one but several productions from the hand of each are to be seen, scintillating with all the beauty that made these costumes famous. There are gowns and wraps from them all. In other parts of the establishment are the accessories, the details that go to make or mar the effect of the most beautiful gown. Coiffure ornaments will be worn to a greater extent than ever before. Dozens of styles are shown suitable for the opera and also in designs for day wear and the street. There are fans from Paris and Vienna, fans with delicate carvings, inlaid and exquisite hand-painted effects; opera bags, opera glasses, jewelry, scarfs to throw over the head or shoulders to protect from the chilling currents of air; hosiery, footware and gloves. A feature of the hosiery department is the making to order of silk hose in any desired shade in 48 hours. Every woman who has had experience in trying to match some particular shade with an article carried in stock will appreciate the great advantage of having her hose made to order.

The daughter, Madeline, however, rebels against this daily round and feels that she cannot bear to repeat her mother's history. So Madeline learns her unhappy lesson.

When the crash comes it is mother again to the rescue. Law, she knows, can gratify spite; but only love can soothe the heart and make happy those who never again expected to be happy.

It is mother's love that draws back the revengeful son and conquers the shallow, unforgiving hardness of the father. And in the end we have a picture of the family reunited, even to Roosevelt, symbol of the Sneed family peace, until now absent.

Thus are the short and simple annals of the Sneed's set forth by Mr. Davis. It is a curious fact that many who have spoken of the play express dissatisfaction with the actions of the characters. This could be paid the author, for it is a rare thing that personages in a play can be talked about as if they were real human beings.

We have become so used to theatrical characters performing impossible deeds of self sacrifice, and in other ways conducting themselves in a thoroughly impossible manner that it is a novelty to see a drama in which the characters impress the observer as being actual representatives of thousands of people around us in the city as well as in the country.

Having chosen the country, Mr. Davis was as thorough in his search for local

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

THE DE RESZE METHOD OF SINGING

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LANG STUDIOS.

color as he was accurately detailed in his characterization. It was the author, doubtless, who dictated the setting of the Sneed home, with the family portraits in oval frames, the mottoes on the wall, the horsehair sofa, and the sewing machine of the '90s.

The dialogue, too, follows out the ideal of naturalness and simplicity that are the keynotes of Mr. Davis' whole work. The speech of the characters is the speech of real people, and the slang talk of the son is the product of his imitation of the city idler, who is his ideal of a man early in the play.

The transitions from seriousness to fun are frequent and are neatly handled. The play is in no way heavy. Although throughout there are scenes of serious import these are cleverly shaded by humorous touches that keep the audience constantly entertained.

The effect of Mr. Davis' play is made well-nigh perfect by the acting of the exceptional cast. Miss Mabel Bert, Miss Julie Herne (worthy daughter of a great actor), Sam Edwards, Thomas Meighan and little Frances Shannon, all with the featured player, John Westley, take the natural keynotes of their acting from the author's writing.

In "The Family" Mr. Davis has proved his right to a place among the new school of American dramatists who are producing pictures of American life, looking only to their subjects for their material. Mr. Davis' insight into human character, his fine handling of detail in action and setting, his humor, and above all his ability to see the best that is in every human being, make "The Family" admirable among our native plays. It has won a success for itself, and an eager welcome for the next product of the author's sympathetic observation and literary skill.

CALLS "COMRADE"

HIGHEST RANK OF G. A. R. MEMBERS

On the question of giving military rank to elected officers of the Grand Army of the Republic many comrades of the order have differed for years.

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The terminal division station master of the Boston & Maine road is experimenting with several electric vacuum cleaners in the general office suites of the North station.

The Boston & Albany road's engineers report the construction work in connection with the new Union station at Worcester ahead of contract time in both the passenger and freight yards.

The New Haven road hauled into First street freight yard at South Boston yesterday a solid train of fruit from California loaded in Southern Pacific railway fast express refrigerator cars consigned to the Boston market.

President Mellen of the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads and party will leave North station at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the private car Connecticut en route to Portland, Me., for a two days' inspection trip over the Maine Central.

The electric

THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

The occupant of this alcove has been asked to give a list of 25 of the best books published this season.

The occupant is chagrined to reply that he does not have sufficient ability to do this. This is not the orthodox way for a librarian to answer such a question. He is expected to assume a know-it-all air and immediately give the desired information with an assumption of certainty that will insure absolute belief. He is a reservoir that is expected to flow every time it is tapped.

Now, there is no doubt that many lists of 25, 50 and 100 of the best books of the season will be given out, by various persons, to a confounding public during the next few weeks. Each list will have its intrepid voucher—and and no two lists will be alike. This occupant will read them all—and have his doubts.

The attitude of cocksureness in such a matter as this is rather a hazardous one to assume. The skeptical man who arises to ask a few questions might make himself very troublesome to a compiler of such a list.

"So you have a list of 100 of the best books of the year?" asks the skeptical man.

"Oh, yes," says the compiler. "Here is a copy: take it home with you."

"Who told you they were the 100 best books of the year? The publishers?"

"Oh, no: no one told me. I found it out myself."

"Ah: but how did you find it out? Did you read them?"

"Oh, yes—well—I—I read them some." "How much time ought one to devote to the reading of a really great work in order to thoroughly understand and judge it?"

"Oh, I suppose he ought to give a month to it or more. Some books are so great that they cannot be mastered in weeks."

"Yet you have read 100 during the few weeks of the fall book season, thoroughly appraised them, and decided without any hesitation that they are the 100 best books of the year?"

"Well, I—I did as well as I could with the time at my disposal."

"I suppose there more than 100 books that came out during the year?"

"Oh, yes, thousands and thousands."

"Have you read all these thousands and thousands to discover if, perchance, there may not be some among them that may be better than some of your 100 best books?"

"No, indeed: it would take me 40 years to read them, and by the time I finished the last one I should have forgotten all about the contents of the first one."

"Are the 100 best books for you the 100 best books for everybody?"

"No."

"Are the 100 best books of anybody the best books for everybody?"

"Oh, I suppose not."

"What is such a list good for anyway?"

"You must excuse me. I have an engrossing try to improve upon it. Let

controversialists with whom he contended coupled his name with epithets that would be thought abusive today. Blake, Wordsworth, Keats, Emerson, Whitman, Thoreau all suffered more or less from contemptuous contemporary judgments. Their critics were too dogmatically sure. And now these critics are only remembered because they abused better and greater men than themselves. Such an immortality as this is something we should try to dodge. The best way to dodge it is to quit dogmatizing and learn to say wisely: "I do not know."

Editorial Comment

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the reduction of the postal deficit of the United States from \$17,600,000 to \$6,100,000 by Postmaster-General Hitchcock:

FALL RIVER (Mass.) HERALD—Over 1800 post office clerks were appointed from the civil service eligible list and more than 1000 carriers. The railway mail service was swelled by the addition of 750 new employees. The aggregate salaries of these new employees exceed \$2,000,000. In the face of all this the department deficit has been cut down \$11,500,000.

Perhaps some such man as Ambrose Bierce may some day come to be regarded as the great literary figure of our time. He is even now so regarded by many critics of the Pacific coast. He is certainly a master of satire. Epigrams are his natural speech. When he says a thing there is a finality about it. It seems as if he had said it in the best possible way. Let no ambitious no little Jules try to follow with unequal footsteps.

Perhaps some poet, like Madison Cawein, whose whole life has been a devotion to the singer's art, and who has, perhaps, written more than any other American poet, may some time assume the position of a great major poet which has been denied him by his contemporaries. Current judgments are apt to be wrong. The great man must wait for the future to bring recognition of his greatness.

FREQUENTLY where the boy is dogmatic the man hesitates. Boys usually regard Scott's poems and Macaulay's "Lays in Ancient Rome" as the high-water mark of poetic achievement. Horatio Alger, to a boy, is greater than George Eliot. Louisa May Alcott, to a girl, is far greater than Goethe.

A man's trade or occupation has much to do with the cocksureness of his literary judgments. To some a work on reinforced cement is greater than Darwin's "Origin of Species." A good book on pork-packing to some men is more inspiring than all the works of Plato.

The moral of all this is: Don't be too sure in literary judgments. You may be too young to judge a book, or you may be too old. You may be so obsessed by prejudices and preconceived ideas that you are rendered incapable of understanding a book that runs counter to the age-long current of your thoughts. You live in your own generation. The book you are considering may perhaps be properly comprehended by people who will not be born earlier than a generation or two in the future.

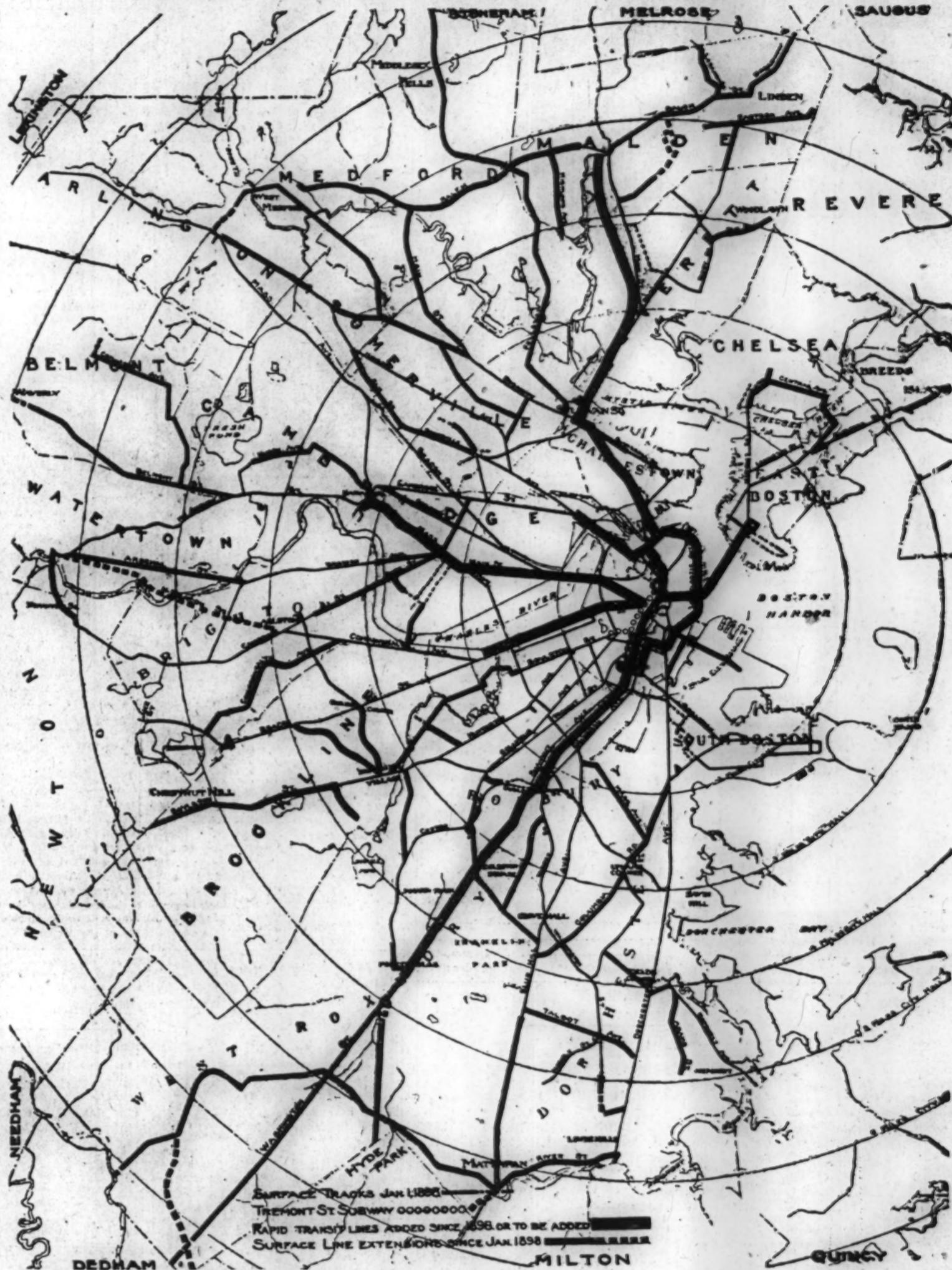
SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—Postmaster-General Hitchcock's success in reducing the postal deficit from \$17,600,000 to \$6,100,000 within a single fiscal year entitles him to the most widespread and cordial congratulations, especially if this achievement has been accompanied, as he maintains, by no impairment of the service.

Shakespeare was called an "upstart crow" soon after he began to write dramas. Very few cared much for Milton's poetry while he was alive; and some of the religious and political con-

What the Boston Elevated Has Done for Rapid Transit

Extensions and Additions, Subway, Elevated and Surface, Which It Has Provided

MAP NO. 11 ALL SURFACE AND RAPID TRANSIT LINES



All Surface and Rapid Transit Lines

added and authorized as described in the maps preceding.

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With Forest Hills Elevated Extension (\$3,153,300), additions to Surface Lines (\$2,989,800) and amount already spent on Authorized Additions (\$1,857,400) added to above
\$81,410,400

Including all Authorized Additions—Beacon Hill Tunnel (\$2,250,000)—Cambridge Subway and Terminal (\$7,500,000)—East Cambridge Elevated Extension (\$4,300,000)—Malden Elevated Extension (\$3,500,000)—Riverbank Subway (\$3,000,000)—Power Stations and Equipment for additions (\$7,500,000)—Additions to Surface Lines (\$5,000,000), less amount already spent (\$1,857,400)
\$112,633,000

INCREASE IN POPULATION TO 1914—43%
INCREASE IN PERMANENT INVESTMENT TO 1914—336%

Boston Elevated Railway Company

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MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
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OFFICE OF
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VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

October 1st, 1910.

Advertising Department,
The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen:-

Having reason to be grateful for the high character of advertising you admit to the pages of The Christian Science Monitor, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the advantages offered by reason of your care and strict surveillance of such paid announcements as may come to you for publication.

It was in the first Anniversary number, - the Thanksgiving Issue, 1909, - which by the way I read from cover to cover, that I came across an announcement offering for sale a substantial interest in a well established manufacturing business, located a short distance from New York. The reasons for selling were stated in the announcement.

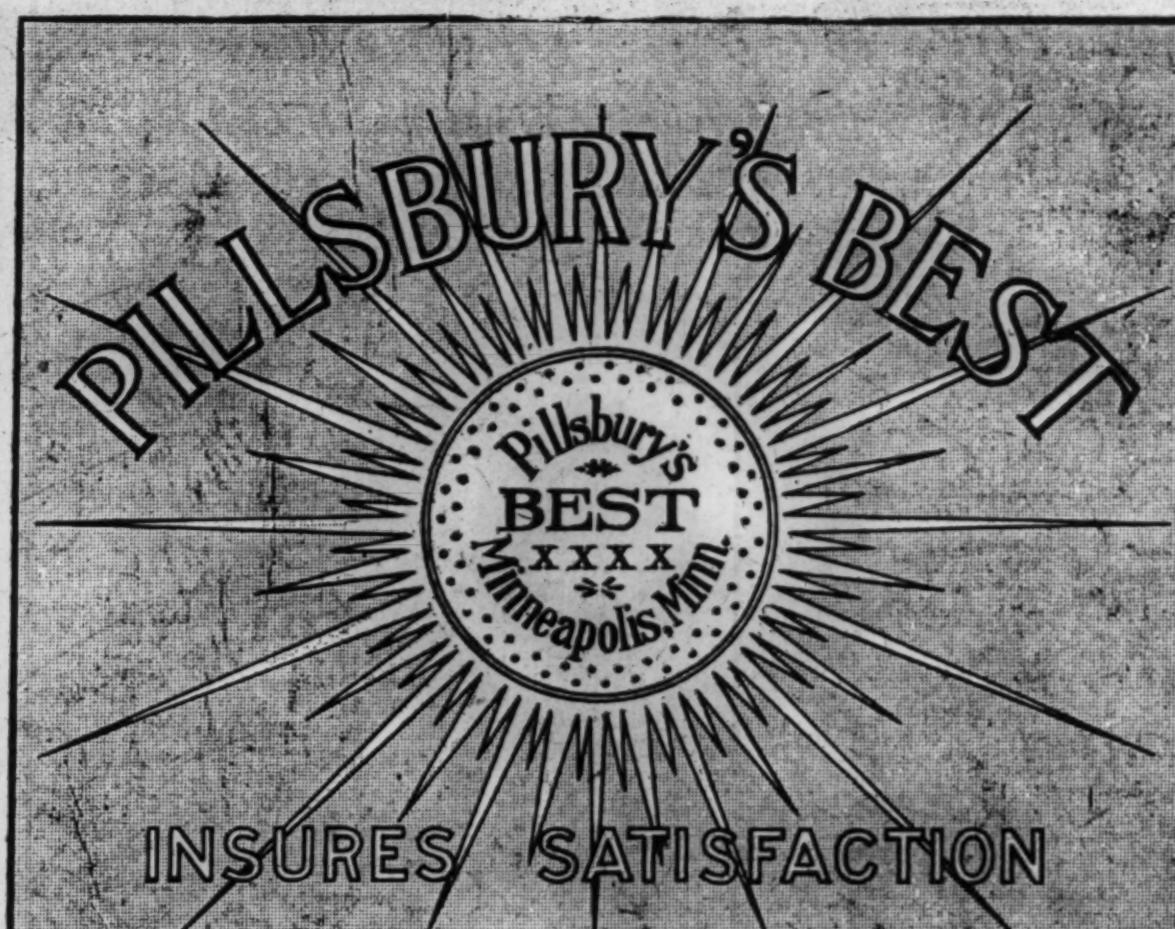
Upon investigating the offering I found it to be exactly as advertised and bought the interest. The opportunity thus presented to me proved to be an exceptional one.

These facts are mentioned by me because it may truly be said that I would probably not have read the announcement had I seen it in any other newspaper. What is more certain, it would have never occurred to me to look into the claims of such an advertisement, involving as it did the investment of many thousands of dollars, had I seen it elsewhere than in The Monitor.

No doubt your medium for advertising truthful conditions has benefitted the seller and the buyer time and again, as in this instance. I trust others who have not tried it may do so and with equally good results.

Sincerely yours,

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You cannot cleanse your skin with soap alone. Use **Bathodora** the deliciously fragrant bath powder that thoroughly cleanses. It is fine for the complexion and softens the water so that it feels like velvet.

CROWN LAVENDER SALTS, The kind used by those who know the best.

LUNE DE MIEL, The new perfume that London Society approves.

Sold by All Dealers of Prominence.

Special Offer—Send 10c. and dealer's name for Bijou bottle of Lune de Miel and sample of Bathodora.

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Sold in Boston by BEATTIE & MCGUIGRE, Sole in New York City by McCreevy (5th Avenue) and Lurex & Taylor, and representative stores everywhere. Ask to see it at the silk or dress goods counters.

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NOTTINGHAM LACE ROMANCE

EVERY different indeed from the valuable old lace which has seen the wear and tear of centuries and is still valuable is the machine-made lace, much of which comes from Nottingham. Yet quite a web of romance surrounds even modern lace, for it is the outcome of very small beginnings.

Those who possess lovely fabrics of early Nottingham lace will be interested in the story of the origin of the frame machine, which was the outcome of a love affair. One William Lee, a Cambridge graduate, fell in love with a farmer's daughter who, whenever he called to see her, was busily engaged in hand knitting. While contemplating her work, and turning over in his mind how he could obviate the necessity of so much patient hand labor, he invented the frame from which the modern machinery by which machine-made lace is produced originated. The young lady, who had always opposed his advances on the plea of her busy life as a lacemaker, had no further excuse to offer when the machine was shown her which would in the future rob her of her work.

It was, however, Robert Frost, of Nottingham, who in 1769 made the first

To Fasten Flowers

To wear a cluster of flowers or a single blossom on a tailor-made coat, sew a little loop of heavy braid underneath the collar lapel with the ends sewed together at the outer edge, just under the buttonhole.

In this way flowers can be attached without sticking a pin into delicate cloth just where it will show most. It is a plan adopted by men also for their boutonnieres and a very useful one.

Valuable Addition

Many houses are built without a tank in the upper story, but experience teaches that a tank is a valuable addition to any home, for if anything happens to the regular supply there is still water to draw upon. Frequently repairs are made to the pipes in the streets, and without a tank one is often left without water for several hours.

Made of Bias Strips

The satin scarfs which consist of alternate stripes of different colors are made of bias strips, which insures greater pliability and gracefulness in the finished product.

VIEW OF LONDON'S NEW MODELS

Novelties shown by English dressmakers.

ALL the smart London dressmakers have been exhibiting their new models. The coat and skirt costumes were chiefly of "ratine," the latest novelty in materials, which when at its best resembles chamois leather in appearance, but is as soft and warm as a good Harris tweed. Coats, of course, were short and rather like the reer of several years ago, while skirts, if not actually hobbled, were tight to the hobbling point and much trimmed. House and evening gowns were almost all fashioned with tunic effect. Sometimes the tunic was very long. Sometimes it reached but a little below the hips.

Black was much used to soften vivid color effects. Thus a frock of purple and green had a long tunic of black net bordered with Persian trimming, while black and blue and black and magenta were blended on various evening gowns. Oriental embroideries, dull silver and gold tissues and gem-studded braids were also in evidence. Garlands of flowers were used in trimming some of the dresses, and one dainty pink and cream gown was shacked with ropes of dainty little roses veiled with chiffon. Another had minute field flowers in wreaths along the edge of the skirt and again on the tunic.

A contrast to the clinging, scanty draperies of most of the gowns was presented by an evening frock of rose-colored taffeta made with panniers, full skirt and pointed corsage. This was worn with one of the little mob caps known as tea caps. No doubt the introduction of this costume was for purposes of contrast only, as it met with small favor. Evening cloaks were of chiffon sometimes bordered with fur and much looped and draped.

A distinct novelty was the shell gown. It is intended for the maid-servant, who when she wears it can complete her toilet without help. Besides this advantage it has another; it can be worn in three separate ways, all quite different in effect. First there is a handsome

really workable knitting machine from which lace was produced. Improvements were added by John Heathcote and others, but the work of progress was slow, and he often exclaimed to his wife in the provincial dialect, "I canna make her go." But at last he was successful. The first piece of lace he produced with his machine was used by his wife as a border inside a child's cap. To show to what extent the Nottingham lace is now produced, it may be mentioned that some 50,000 workpeople are engaged in tending machines run by some 500 firms.—Philadelphia North American.

Embroidery Hints

In most of the embroidery designs for blouses the sleeves are omitted from the scheme, but occasionally a slender motif is placed on the outside of the arm, from elbow to shoulder which adds not a little to the beauty of the garment.

Acorns are realistically brought out in embroidery by padding the acorn heavily and doubly padding the cap, the last layer of stitches on the latter being laid diagonally some distance apart.

FASHIONS AND

Children's Knitted Winter Garments

THE most interesting feature of children's dress this winter is the number and variety of outer knitted garments that even the most conservative houses are advocating. Even for the girl of three there are "golfers" made in the form of a long or short belted blouse, or in that of a straight sailor coat with a turnover collar that, upon an occasion, may be turned up snugly around the throat.

As a rule these "golfers" and coats are designed to be worn over a one-piece frock of wool or other winter fabric. They are provided with pockets and are sometimes surprisingly elaborated with plain or fancy bands. Some are accompanied by leggings and hats, and even large knitted muffs.

The most novel in the knitted articles are undoubtedly the hats. These are no longer restricted to "Tam" shapes, but are made with double brims, by which the knitted or crocheted form may be slipped over a wire frame, and be bent or denoted in to suit the individual face.

For older girls, say for those of from 12 to 15 years, these wool hats are trimmed with ribbon bows, or with velvet ornaments. They are turban shaped, or Alpine, or rolled sailor forms may be seen here and there. Clever girls who like to arrange their own hats may readily crochet or knit such forms themselves, and may choose for them any pleasing tone of wool. Gray, scarlet, black, and green with a scarlet brim, are pleasing; or red with a black brim; rich brown and navy blue are the tones most recommended, however. With these a smart quill or feather mount is permissible.

In the knitted coats and hats, variety is obtained by introducing the basket or the Afghan stitch as a trimming to the plain stocking stitch, or the reverse. Or bands of ribbon may outline the collar, pockets and cuffs, as well as the edges of the long coat.

Another sort of hat, which older girls are favoring, is made of cheviot, or other wool, finished with tailor stitching. These hats are not severe, but soft, rather, and becoming. As a rule, they match the dress with which they are worn. They are formed, generally, upon unsewed canvas, wired at the edges, and softened by means of an interlining placed, before stitching, between the outer cloth and the canvas.

The crown may be stitched in circular fashion, or in straight lines descending from the center of the top of the crown

to the brim. The trimming is always of the simplest, usually consists of cloth covered hollow squares or ovals, simulating large buckle forms. Through these a feather mount or a quill is thrust, pointing backward. The most desirable this year is a mixed mount or iridescent quill upon a hazy and dark plaid fabric hat.—Harpers' Weekly.

In velvet blouses or gowns, the yoke

can be indicated by soutache braid plied in scrolls by hand over a that you have drawn on tissue. This, by the way, is very easy the paper clearly guiding the worker and being easily torn away the sewing.

Plastrons of net, embroidery, or lace can be inset so as to make yoke line, and the whole out cablestitch, braid or piping.

Bedwork is excellent to include yoke, especially on sheer materials, chiffon, marquise, or voile. beads that are very light in and are procurable in all colors are, perhaps, the newest. Lines forms can be applied in thin thickly covered motifs.

Nothing is too small to incorporate the yoke. A piece of gold lace, at a sale of "samples," is often thing to add to a line of trim front. It is a powerful little truth of which statement you cover after a trial, says the Phil North American.

When you consider the yoke in relation to the rest of the garment will concede that it is a and should be treated thoughtful work, in order to gain the desired decorative

CHOICE OF FLOOR COVERINGS

Series of articles intended to aid in a wise selection.

II.—ORIENTAL RUGS.



(Courtesy of Herbert R. Lane & Co.)
KABISTAN RUG.

THERE are so many changes now for little girls that it is to say whether they look more serviceable clothing they wear or in the more elaborate attire when they go out with their afternoon, says the New York. Among the things for which seem most perfectly adapted for them for they were in Tyrolean hats of English lace work by so many small girls are becoming, they are are practically impossible to combine the article with the hood with the cap. The newness given them by the effective decorations. Girls of this kind have airy cockades, model is trimmed with a hand-made lace.

One shape was in faced with black velvet, it had at one side a mass of like taffeta berries, each one fastened in a loop of black lace.

The appreciation of the fine, soft wool which is the number of knot garments worn, is responsible for the of at least one very juvenile headgear. This hat of white satin over laid, around and around a white, rope-like wool band, nearly all covered.

Separate Lines

One of the old-time lines returned this season is that of velvet, rich brocade, are worn with gowns of the train, is long, narrow, and has the old-time lace from the arm.

Good Combination

An unusual combination, that proved surprisingly good, in a recently imported separate. The foundation was royal purple, charmeuse, veiled with metallic bronze hue. The trimming on bands of net studded with violet

fabrics. One is called the pearl. This is most commonly associated with the Serehend and usually covers the central field. The other Herati, or floral pattern, a rose-like two curved leaves, and is general in rugs from Teheran and Esfahan.

Most of the small rugs come from the Caucasus. The Daghestan, Shirvan are widely known, coming from the southern part. Minor are very interesting. Among the most prized of all the antiques Ghordies. The modern make of come only in large sizes, are woven and are in no wise to pared with the antique.

Other Asia Minor weaves are so much in demand of late as to be practically out of the Bergamo, Ladik and Yuruk. Among the most interesting modern made rugs are those the nomad tribes in the mountains touch with civilization and holding pretty well to the old of weaving.

The wool for the gealy fine rugs is made from sheep which been carefully selected and some instances, as when a rug is for an honored sovereign, the provide the wool are covered cloth both to keep the oil from off and to protect the wool from The amount of this wool is crowded into one of these super knots to the square inch. Reason why they should wear for can

Parowax



Paraffine in the Wash

Parowax is a wonderful help on wash-day in two distinct ways—it saves labor in washing and lengthens the life of the clothes.

Clothes usually have to be rubbed hard in order to remove the grease and dirt quickly. If you could get rid of the dirt and grease with less rubbing you would save labor, and your clothes would last much longer.

Parowax in the wash-boiler quickly removes the grease and dirt without the hard, destructive rubbing, and prevents injury to the most delicate fabric. It leaves no odor in the clothes. Full directions with every package.

To protect the user, the trade-mark "Parowax" has been given to the grade of Pure Refined Paraffine sold by this Company for years. This absolutely pure paraffine has been used all these years for sealing jellies, etc., and for washing and ironing.

Dealers everywhere sell the Parowax brand of Pure Refined Paraffine. Beware of articles offered as substitutes. Look for the name of the

Standard Oil Company

(Incorporated)

THE HOUSEHOLD

Plants That Need No Soil or Watering

A HOUSE plant that requires only a sunny window and needs neither to be watered nor carefully tended is a thing to delight the heart of many a plant-lover who is compelled to live where old-fashioned plant culture is out of the question.

Procure a medium-sized fish globe with a cover, or a plate of glass that may be used as a cover, and line the bottom with one or two layers of thick moss. Water this so that it will be appreciably wet, but not soggy, and sow a few seeds therein. As one nasturtium of the Tom Thumb variety will entirely fill an average-sized globe, one must use judgment in selecting the seeds and not sow the seed of a plant which will grow beyond the confines of the globe, especially as the top is to be covered with a plate of glass.

Below are given the names of a few plants which have been successfully sown, but as seeds are inexpensive and the trouble of sowing them is slight, wives and lovers of flowers should want to experiment for

an interesting assortment of plants in a globe which I have from C. L. Meller. It contains a combination of broad leaves of a begonia, and narrow leaves which are simply blades of common grasses, found accidentally in the moss.

Plants may be easily arranged in a globe. Bring home from your walk in the woods some of the flowers which you like, and plant them in a globe. You will find that you can grow many of them without the trouble.

If there is any need to go to the store for material, you may buy from any grower of wild flowers or two strong roots embedded in two layers of moss in the bottom of your globe will find sufficient room to come into leaf and flower. The influence of warmth and light on the flower is one of spring's greatest, and the vegetation is another early sign of spring which responds readily to the warmth. The beautiful creeping plant is a great help in securing the globe.

When the rooted begonia will be in the absence of any direct sunlight, the plant is fairly small, it will not grow in a globe. Tubers are sold at any seed stores, and they are hidden in plenty of moss which will not grow. They will flourish away from the sunny window, requiring sunlight still some time, however.

Water effectively prevents any moisture, which, as

it evaporates from the moss and leaves, condenses on the glass and thus enables the plants to use the same water over and over again. One reason that the plants thrive so well in a globe of this kind is that the air within it is more nearly saturated with moisture and thus more congenial to plant life than the air in the room is likely to be.

GOWNS FOR DAY AND EVENING

Princess dress and pretty afternoon frock.



HERE is shown at the left a tight-fitting princess dress, from Ladies' Home Journal pattern, which could be used for an evening dress, if it were made of a satin brocade, or velvet, and for an afternoon gown of broadcloth, and if made of muslin or satin would serve as an underskirt with a chiffon tunic. This is illustrated in flowered silk poplin with low round neck. This is a special pattern for women having broad chest and narrow back, cut by special measurements, as many women have a much broader chest than the average pattern allows for. Only in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 34 requires 10 1/4 yards 27-inch, 7 1/4 yards 36-inch or 6 yards 44-inch material.

The illustration at the right shows a pretty afternoon dress for the fall and winter. The waist is cut only with a round neck and short sleeves. The body of the waist is cut in five pieces, with the upper section of sleeve in one piece with the side of the waist. The skirt is cut in nine gores, with a plait at each

seam and one between each seam, and an inverted box plait in the back.

The dress would be very effective if made of hunter's green broadcloth with sleeves and side sections made of net to match the color of the broadcloth. The stole and bands on the sleeves could be made of embroidered net banding and the frill at the neck and around the sleeves of white net edge with a narrow Persian hand. If black satin were used to make the body of the garment it would make a very handsome dress for the theater. The sleeve and side section of the waist would be of net and the bands on the sleeves and the stole could be of jet embroidery.

The waist pattern is cut in six sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure, and the skirt pattern is cut in eight sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 inches waist measure. A medium size of waist requires 2 1/4 yards, 30 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, and 1 1/4 yards of 45 inches wide material. 2 1/2 yards of 20-inch net, 3 1/2 yards of 3-inch banded, and 1 1/4 yards of plaiting. The skirt requires for medium size, 47 yards of 36-inch wide, 4 1/4 yards of 44-inch wide, 4 1/4 54-inch wide material. Ladies' Home Journal patterns for waist number 5328 and for skirt number 4433.

For pumpkin pie—One quart of pump-

HOME HELPS.

POWDERED boracic acid sprinkled on lace yoke or collar, then laid away for a day or two, then well shaken out, will remove the soil.

One of the newest curtains is made of green linen crash, applied with a heavy patterned copper-colored Cluny lace.

Take two holders and attach a string about a yard long, one to each holder. When getting a meal pin the middle of the string to the belt and you will always have a holder to lift the hot vessels off the stove.

Fasten firmly at the center of back tape or ribbon, which is run through heading in underwear. This keeps it from being pulled out or lost entirely in laundering.

Always keep the pieces of wall paper left over after papering a room. Roll them up and keep in a paper box. Then when the paper is torn or discolored it can be easily pieced.

The best way to prepare a new iron kettle for use is to fill it with clean potato peelings, boil them for an hour or more, then wash the kettle with clean water, wipe it dry and rub it with lard, repeating the rubbing several times after using. In this way the kettle will never rust.

COOL LAUNDRY

IF you place your house well out of the ground, so as to obtain a dry cellar, you can place a cool laundry in it, which will be excellent to use in hot weather. You can now buy at a small cost one of the small laundry stoves which has the firepot surrounded by a water-back, the piping of which connects with the range boiler in the kitchen upstairs. In hot weather when you do not use your kitchen range, this tiny stove will enable you to have an abundance of hot water on washing and ironing days, for bathing purposes in your bathroom, and there will be no expense connected with it, and no heat in your kitchen.

Will Lighten Work

Hang a whisk broom on the back porch and encourage the boys and other members of the family to use it. This will lighten indoor work to a surprising extent, especially if the members of the family are also careful to use doormats.

With Silk Facings

Silk facings on the cloche shapes allow them to slip on nicely over the hair, and velvet ones in turbans help to hold the hair in place.

Simple Window Draping in Girl's Room

LANCING at the draperies of a young girl's room, which I was invited to inspect on a recent visit to the country, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal, my attention was attracted to the clever way in which she had obtained the effect of heavy side curtains of a decided color, and yet had done nothing to obscure the light. This

was wise, as she needed all the brightness possible, her room being well shaded by trees. The little window curtains themselves were of a soft white muslin, lightly cross-barred in a dull old blue, and gave an impression of airy freshness, but alone they would not have added sufficiently to the color scheme of her room. Recognizing this, she had taken a handsome blue and white cretonne and cut long strips about six inches wide (sufficient to include a proper repetition of the pattern), and on the edge had sewed a simple white ball fringe. One of these strips she hung down along each side of the window casement like side drapes, and the third she stretched across the top like a valance, except that it was without fulness. This gave just the desired touch of color, and was simple, inexpensive and effective.

Such a method of treatment requires very little material—one length of cretonne a yard wide, measured to come below the window-sill, will cut nicely into three strips, but care must be taken in the selection of a pattern that it may be compact and sufficiently regular to cut to advantage. This draping is particularly easy to keep clean as there are no gathers to accumulate the dust, and the few tacks which are necessary to fasten it are quickly removed for the purpose of washing.

Browned Flour

Flour that has grown old can be used by sifting several times and putting it into shallow pans and browning it well in a hot oven. Such flour is especially good for fruit cake, gingerbread, spice cake, brownbread and all kinds of dark gravies.

The Latest Decree of Fashion in HAIRDRESSING is the :::::

PLAIT NATTEE

(Basket Weave).

Patented and Copyrighted. Is an exceedingly dainty and graceful coiffure, easily arranged and will undoubtedly please ladies who desire to avail themselves of the very latest creation in hair dressing. To arrange the front hair in this pretty fashion the Made Coiffette Transformation is required. It is youthful and interesting in appearance and very easy to manage.

A personal call will demonstrate its beauty and charm; our correspondence department will give perfect satisfaction to those who cannot make their selection in person. Beautiful illustrations sent on request.

My Hair Dressing Department is at your disposal for Permanent Waving, Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring, Scalp and Facial Cleansing.

Ab. Simonson.
HAIR MERCHANT

Also the Hair Shop of **LeSage**

Largest and Finest Hair Establishment in the World.
506 FIFTH AVENUE A few doors above Forty-Second Street.
NEW YORK CITY.

CHEAPER THAN COAL

For Heating Rooms, Flats and Houses

Endorsed by Chicago Board of Education and used throughout its Public Schools. Used in Schools, Churches, Halls, Stores, Offices, Etc. A child can attach it in a minute. Makes no odor with either Natural or Artificial gas, burns both.

Costs 1/2 cent per hour while burning.

Entirely New Principle of Heat Diffusion.

More Than 250,000 Satisfied Users

A Kost Heater will make a cold room warm in five minutes. It will heat a large room in coldest winter weather. So comfortable in the morning before the steam, furnace or stove heat is up and at night after it goes down.

Many women say it is worth the price for drying the hair alone. If you have gas in your home you can't afford to be without one another day.

Buyers of cordless, immovable, portable Kost Heaters, send us their name in stamp, draft or money order and we will send you a Kost Gas-Jet Heater, express prepaid.

KOHLER DIE AND SPECIALTY COMPANY, 835 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

Kost Heater
Fits Any Gas Jet

PRICE—Ready to attach to your gas fixture \$1.50

General Agents wanted in every town. Big profits.

"Kost" If your dealer will not supply you with a Kost Heater, send us your name in stamp, draft or money order and we will send you a Kost Gas-Jet Heater, express prepaid.

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is made from the finest Mexican Vanilla Beans by our new process, whereby we secure the Vanilla Extract in its native purity and strength. All "Baker's Extracts" are equally pure and strong; they're

Nature's Flavors Bottled Up

Always in full-measure bottles, no panelled sides.

Use but HALF as much of BAKER'S as of any other flavor. All Grocers.

BAKER EXTRACT COMPANY

BAKER'S Vanilla



is made from the finest Mexican Vanilla Beans by our new process, whereby we secure the Vanilla Extract in its native purity and strength. All "Baker's Extracts" are equally pure and strong; they're

Nature's Flavors Bottled Up

Always in full-measure bottles, no panelled sides.

Use but HALF as much of BAKER'S as of any other flavor. All Grocers.

BAKER EXTRACT COMPANY

Rich, pure and delicious.

There is nothing more wholesome than

Castle Brand Cream Olive Oil

It is unequalled in quality. Every drop nutritious.

For Sale by Rhodes Bros., Boston and Brookline.

THE W. A. CASTLE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



Rich, pure and delicious.

There is nothing more wholesome than

Castle Brand Cream Olive Oil

It is unequalled in quality. Every drop nutritious.

For Sale by Rhodes Bros., Boston and Brookline.

THE W. A. CASTLE CO.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Cases, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kind: Last Indefinitely.

We make a fiber for all purposes—in sheets, rods, boxes, windows, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Bands.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.

ELSMERE, DEL.

Wedding Gifts That Would Be Pleasing

WHEN thoughts of the wedding gift come, the knowledge that there are many new articles that will make most acceptable gifts and not be likely to be duplicated on the bride's table as are the never-ending water bottles, clocks, spoons and berry bowls, will be welcome.

Among the cut-glass novelties is the sardine dish with an outer tray for lemon, parsley or salad dressing. It is a lovely bit, solid yet not massive. Another charming little double-decker glass dish with applique silver trimmings is designed for crackers and cheese. The upper dish is for the delicious Roquefort or Camembert and the lower one for crackers. With the dish there is a silver fork.

The silver applique novelties are charming and unlimited in variety including cunning sugars and creamers, perfume bottles, card trays, cake dishes, ice bowls and spoons.

Then another gift that will be gladly welcomed by the bride who always looks forward to being the hostess of innumerable little informal entertainments.

Perfect Laundry Work

To those who desire the most excellent laundry work in style, finish and service have only to try the "Pilgrim" way, to be absolutely satisfied.

Let us send for your work and when it is returned to you, it will have that finish of quality, individuality and distinctiveness.

"A TRIAL IS WORTH WHILE."

WRITE OR TELEPHONE

The Pilgrim Laundry Co.

65 Allerton Street, Telephone Box 2880 Boston, Mass.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

ONCE more the colleges of the land are well started on their year's work which is to be terminated next June, in the fine blaze of sentimental glory that usually surrounds the commencement exercises. Some practical persons insist that commencement exercises should be held in December or March, when there is three feet of snow on the ground. The more obvious necessity of hustling for three meals a day, and warm clothing and a snug roof and plenty of coal should be made the basis of a graduating essay instead of banks of roses, swaying hammocks and June moonshine.

Without a doubt, June is to be credited with much of the hurdy-gurdy impracticality of the average college graduate. June is poetical, rather than practical. "June," "moon," "tune," "spoon," are the very corner foundation stones on which rests all youthful, sentimental poetry. Could those words be eliminated from our rhyming dictionaries, a great many young persons who are now chasing impalpable rainbows through the mystical realms of poesy might with profit to themselves and to the world take up market gardening or poultry-raising or politics or something well worth while. It is almost absurd to expect the effervescent mind of youth to think seriously of anything practical in the month of June. On the wings of fancy it prefers to float away through "miles and miles of misty isles all nebulously dim." Or to inform the proud

friends and relatives down in front that, "my soul today is far away sailing the white Vesuvian bay." The man of the most commonplace ability is convinced that he is a prince during the month of June.

There is something blissfully inspiring in the scent of roses and in summer moonlight. Under such conditions the whole world is rich beyond the dreams of avarice. But it is different when the winds of winter are piling the front walk with the mimic architecture of the snow." Then, even college men are likely to be practical and to look at things as they are. No perfumed fog; no painted moonbeams. No, if commencement exercises were held in midwinter instead of midsummer, the "my soul today is far away sailing the white Vesuvian bay" business of the present day commencement essay would give way to something like, "My eager feet patrol the street in search of potatoes and bread and meat."

MOTHER GOOSICLES.

Little Boy Blue, come blow your horn For you know that you "auto" arouse and warn

The world to make haste and get out of the way,

At the rate you are skimming the roads today.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star,

How we wonder what you are,

With your bright and pretty eye
Winking at us from the sky.
But our aviators—they,
Flying higher, day by day—
Soon may get so good a look,
That they'll know you like a book.

I had a nice, new auto'
And all on a summer day
I loaned it to a lady
To ride a mile away.
And she marred it and she scarred it
And she drove it through the mire,
And what was truly worst of all,
She punctured every tire.

THESE VERSES PROVE IT.

The cricket and the katydid, each in its little station,
Is making all the noise it can, without much hesitation;
I hear the "cric, cur-crick, cur-crick" beside my window nightly,
To hear what they so busily keep stating and restating.

I had a nice, new auto'
And all on a summer day
I loaned it to a lady
To ride a mile away.

And she marred it and she scarred it
And she drove it through the mire,
And what was truly worst of all,
She punctured every tire.

dropped from the dinner invitation lists.

As Dr. Holmes in one of the least worthy of many recorded puns says:

"Hard is the job to launch the dangerous pun,

A pun-job dangerous as the Indian one."

Most everybody likes humor, but they like it as they do pickles and sweet cake. It must be a little something on the side; they do not wish to try to make a whole meal of it. To the anonymous couple:

"/A little nonsense now and then
Is relished by the best of men,"

might very well be added two more lines setting forth the fact that

But when they spread it on too thick,
It makes us weary pretty quick.

Remember Lord Chesterfield. O you would be wits, and be satisfied with just one good thing each day and your names shall be pleasantly remembered among men.

HE NEVER said two good things to the same person on the same day," said one of Lord Chesterfield's biographers, "but he always said one, which makes a good score of mots in the long run." Yes, perhaps there is nothing that more strikingly emphasizes the rapid flight of time than the imposed task of thinking of one good thing every day. The average person will find the time too short for the work in hand. Lord Chesterfield was wise in giving forth but one good thing each day. Perhaps there in lay the whole secret of his fame as the maker of epigrams. The world discovered long ago that it can easily get too much of a good thing. A pinch of salt may be very desirable and its moderate and conservative use may serve to make a whole meal taste better, but a little too much salt and all the courses are spoiled. So it is that the man who can make a good joke or pun now and then is likely to be enjoyed, but if he tries it too often he will find his name

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As Dr. Holmes in

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100 ROOMS, 150 MODERN BATHS,
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
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Double rooms without bath \$1.50 and up.
With bath \$2 and up.

Double rooms without bath \$2 and up.
With bath \$2.50 and up.

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A family hotel notable for a quiet air of

domesticity and a homely atmosphere.

ARNHOLT & SPANGENBERG, Prop.



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Absolutely Fireproof

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Carnival City.

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European Plan. Modern. Fireproof.

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public traveling either for
business or pleasure.

See front booklet.

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(Lately Assistant Manager
Waldorf-Astoria, N. Y.)

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ave. and Beacon St.

C. B. MARTIN.

SUMMER, Turk's Head Inn,
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city. Above the noise and heat and below

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minutes from the landing, and the shop-

ping district. Literature kept on file. Tele-

graphic address: LOSIUS (Mrs.) AGNES M. LOSIUS, Proprietress.

Hotel Westminster

Copley Square

BOSTON

C. A. GLEASON

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Convenient to all business and social

places, including the hotel. Take

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Tel. 21705 B. B. A. E. RODICK, Manager.

Hotel Graystone

66 GEARY ST., IN THE HEART OF

SAN FRANCISCO

L. B. SLOCUM, Manager.

COMMENTS OF PRESS ON CHICAGO MEETING

The following comments were made by
the Chicago press on the great meeting in
the Auditorium Friday night, Oct. 25:

INTER-OCEAN—Four thousand persons in the Auditorium last night heard
two former Chicago newspaper men eloquently plead for greater interest in the
endeavor to obtain a cleaner journalism. The pleaders were Archibald McLellan,
editor-in-chief of The Christian Science Monitor of Boston, and John J. Flinn,
a member of the editorial staff.

The theater meeting was held under the
auspices of the nine Christian Science
churches in Chicago, which are working up a sentiment for a clean press
devoid of sensationalism.

The Monitor was held up as the only
newspaper in the world which pays no
dividends, although it is a commercial
success, and turns back every penny
earned into the betterment of the publication.

George Shaw Cook of the publication
committee of the Christian Science
churches in Illinois presided.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—Chicago news-
papers, Chicago newspaper men and the
journalistic profession were praised last
night by Christian Science speakers in a
mass meeting at the Auditorium theater.
Archibald McLellan, editor-in-chief of the
Christian Science periodicals; John J. Flinn,
editorial writer of The Christian Science
Monitor, and George Shaw Cook of Chicago spoke words of appreciation
for the wholesome influence of
the Chicago papers.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Chicago news-
papers, Chicago newspaper men and the
men who make them were praised as the
most powerful of human agencies by
speakers at the "clean journalism"
meeting at the Auditorium last night
under the auspices of a committee
representing The Christian Science Monitor.
Moreover, the idea that newspapers
are published by unscrupulous men
whose only object is the making of
money was declared to be absolutely
false.

The meeting was remarkable in the
unexpected show of interest in "better
newspapers" on the part of the men and
women who filled the great theater.
Every seat in the house from the first
rows on the first floor to the seats in
the topmost gallery was occupied.

Tributes to the local press and news-
papers throughout the country were paid by
Archibald McLellan and John J. Flinn,
both members of the editorial staff of
The Christian Science Monitor and for
former Chicago newspaper men, and George
Shaw Cook, who acted as chairman of the
meeting.

CHICAGO POST—Clean journalism and
the experiment of the Christian Scientists
in establishing a non-partisan newspaper
to the department of justice. Mr. Peary
will consult with the department on
matters where the litigation involves
engineering matters. He succeeds Rear
Admiral Morelai T. Endicott.

Hemenway Chambers

Cor. Westland Avenue and Hemenway Street, BOSTON

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MASS.

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service. Good train service.

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quets accommodated. Tel. 8165 Concord.

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FRANCIS HOWE, Mgr.

Hotel Nottingham

COPLEY SQUARE,
BOSTON,
MASS.

High Class Family and Transient Hotel

Restaurant a la Carte—Cafe

open until midnight. Moderate

prices, rooms single or en suite by

the year or for the winter. Tele-

phone in every room.

FRANCIS HOWE, Mgr.

Copley Square Hotel

Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Bla-

den Streets, BOSTON.

Containing 350 rooms—200 with per-

sonal bath.

AMOS M. WHIPPLE, Owner and Prop-

erty.

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time. Begins Oct. 6. Call or write S. B. CURRY, Ph.D., Pierce

Big. Copy to Boston. Learn to Read

the Bible. Alone. Send for Dr. Curry's book, "How to Read the Bible." Available to me." Dr. F. H. Ed-

wards, Evanston, Ill.

The Stokely School of Dancing

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

LITTLE CHANGE IN PRICE MOVEMENTS IS ESTABLISHED

Considering Political Turmoil and Unrest Securities Markets Display a Remarkable Stability.

LOCALS IRREGULAR

Both the New York and Boston markets displayed some strength at the opening and during the early sales today. It has been remarked as noteworthy that the securities markets have shown so much firmness in view of the political turmoil and uncertainty prevailing throughout the United States. It is held that the stability of the markets under such conditions indicates a very substantial business foundation.

The great wealth that has been added this year to the country from the soil has had a very encouraging effect. Politics is becoming less a factor in business and consequently in the markets. It is not expected that the markets will broaden or become much more active than they are at present until after the elections.

Canadian Pacific sold off early in New York following lower quotations in London, but other stocks were fractionally higher at the opening and continued to improve. Lake Copper and East Butte were strong local feature.

Canadian Pacific opened off 1% at 200%, advanced fractionally and then sold off about a point. Toward midday the rest of the market was inclined to sag off somewhat. Wisconsin Central opened up 1/4 at 63, advanced to 64 and sold off to 62 1/4 before noon. So opened up 1/2 at 14 1/4 and sold off under 14. National Railways of Mexico issues were stronger, advancing to a new high level.

United States Steel opened up 1% at 78%, advanced to 79% and reacted a good fraction. Union Pacific opened 1/2 higher than last night's closing price at 17 1/4 and after improving fractionally sagged off. Reading opened unchanged at 152% and fluctuated narrowly. Small changes were recorded for the rest of the New York list.

Lake Copper on the local exchange opened up 1/4 at 39% and advanced to 41. East Butte opened unchanged at 8% and rose to 10. North Butte opened off 1/2 at 35%, advanced to 35% and then dropped the fraction. Allouez opened at 43%, rose to 45 and declined fractionally with the rest of the list toward midday.

LONDON.—In the late dealings the securities market showed irregularity. Domestic issues were steady on the gold receipts. There was profit taking in Canadian Pacific, but Americans finished strong on the curb.

Foreigners were irregular and Spanish bonds became sluggish on the revolutionary rumors. De Beers up 3-16 net at 17 11-16, Rio Tinto closed at 70% and against 69 1-4 on Monday.

Continental bourses closed quiet.

DIVIDENDS

The United Verde Copper Company is today paying the usual monthly dividend of 75 cents a share.

The Diamond Match Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to stock of record Nov. 22.

The American Smelters Securities Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1/2 per cent on its preferred A and 1/4 per cent on its preferred B stocks, payable Dec. 1.

The Crex Carpet Company, New York, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Dec. 15 to holders of record Nov. 30. This is an increase of 1/2 per cent over the last semi-annual disbursement and places the stock on a 6 per cent annual basis.

THE COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—Cotton opening: November off 14.40, December 14.45@14.47, January 14.35@14.36, March 14.41@14.43, May 14.50@14.52, June off 14.50, July 14.44@14.45, August off 14.30.

STOCK TRANSFER TAX RECEIPTS. ALBANY, N. Y.—October stock transfer tax receipts were \$361,767, compared with \$187,021 in September, and \$540,388 in October, 1909.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight; Thursday: fair; cooler late tonight and Thursday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain this afternoon or to-night; colder tonight, except in southern New Hampshire. Thursday: fair and colder; brisk southerly, shifting to west-erly winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a. m. 57.12 noon 62
2 p. m. 63
Average temperature yesterday, 47 23.24.

IN OTHER CITIES

Montreal 48 St. Louis 46
Nantucket 46 Chicago 40
New York 52 Boston 28
Washington 52 Bismarck 48
Jacksonville 48 Deaver 48
New Orleans 62 Kansas City 44
San Francisco 76 Portland, Ore. 62

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open. High. Low. Sale.
Amalgamated... 70% 71 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2
Am An Chemical... 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2 48 1/2
Am Beet Sugar... 37 37 36 36 36 1/2
Am Can... 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
Am Can pf... 77 1/2 78 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2
Am Can & Foun... 54 54 54 54
Am C & F pf... 114 114 114 114
Am Cotton Oil... 67 67 67 67
Am Mat pf... 35 35 35 35
Am Fanning... 80% 81% 80% 81%
Am S & R pf... 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2 105 1/2
Am Steel Fr... 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2 46 1/2
Am Sugar... 118 118 118 118 1/2
Am Tel & Tel... 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Am Woolen... 34 34 34 34 1/2
Am Woolen pf... 97 97 97 97 1/2
Anaconda... 42 1/2 43 1/2 42 1/2 43 1/2
Atchison... 104 1/2 105 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2
Bethlehem Steel... 31 31 31 31
C & F & W pf... 148 1/2 148 1/2 148 1/2 148 1/2
C C C & St L... 69 70 70 70
Co. Southern... 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2 59 1/2
Consol Gas... 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2 136 1/2
Corn Products... 17 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
Corn Prod pf... 80 80 80 80
Crex Carpet Co... 63 63 1/2 63 63 1/2
Del & Hudson... 169 169 169 169
Desh & R Grande... 32 1/2 32 1/2 32 1/2
Duluth S & L pf... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Erie 1st pf... 29 29 29 29 1/2
Erie 1st pf... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
General Electric... 154 1/2 154 1/2 154 1/2 154 1/2
Goldfield Co... 8 8 8 8
Great Nor pf... 125 1/2 126 1/2 127 1/2
Gt Nor Ore... 60 60 59 60 60
Harvester... 111 111 110 1/2 110 1/2
Havasu Electric... 93 93 93 93
Hocking & I pf... 4 4 4 4
Illinois Central... 135 135 135 135
Inter-Met... 22 22 22 22
Inter-Met pf... 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2 57 1/2
Iowa Central... 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
Int Paper... 13 13 13 13 13
Int Paper pf... 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2 55 1/2
Iowa Central pf... 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2 34 1/2
Iowa City... 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2
Iowa Steel... 145 145 145 145 145 1/2
Mackay Cos... 93 93 93 93
Manhattan... 143 143 143 143
M & St P & St E M... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2
Missouri Pacific... 54 54 54 54
Nat Lead... 60 60 60 60
Nevada Cons Cop... 20 21 20 21
N R of Mex 1st pf... 71 71 71 71 1/2
Int Paper pf... 54 54 54 54 1/2
N R of Mex 2d pf... 34 34 34 34 1/2
N Y Central... 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
N Y N H & H... 154 1/2 154 1/2 154 1/2 154 1/2
Norfolk & Western... 99 99 99 99 1/2
Northern Pacific... 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2
Northwestern... 148 1/2 148 1/2 148 1/2 148 1/2
Ontario Silver... 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2
Pacific T & T... 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2 41 1/2
Pennsylvania... 131 131 131 131 1/2
Peoples Gas... 109 109 109 109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car... 34 34 24 24 24 1/2
QuickSilver Min pf... 5 5 5 5
Railway St Spring... 36 36 36 36
Reading... 152 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2 152 1/2
Republic Steel... 33 33 33 33 1/2
Rock Island... 33 33 33 33 1/2
Rock Island pf... 65 65 65 65 1/2
Sears Roebuck... 169 1/2 169 1/2 169 1/2 169 1/2
Southern Pacific... 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2
Southern Railway... 26 26 26 26
St Paul... 126 1/2 126 1/2 126 1/2 126 1/2
St Paul pf... 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2 149 1/2
Tennessee Copper... 37 37 37 37 1/2
Third Avenue... 13 13 13 13 1/2
Teleo & St L & W... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
Union Pacific... 174 1/2 173 1/2 174 1/2
Union Pacific pf... 93 93 93 93
United Ry Inv Co... 30 30 30 30
U S Cast Iron Pipe... 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
U S Rubber... 36 36 36 36
U S Rubber 1st pf... 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2 111 1/2
U S Steel... 78 78 78 78 1/2
U S Steel pf... 117 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2 116 1/2
Utah Copper... 49 50 49 50 1/2
Va-Caro Chemical... 65 65 65 65 1/2
Walsh pf... 38 38 38 38 1/2
W & L E 2d pf... 7 8 7 8 1/2
Western Maryland... 48 48 48 48 1/2
Western Union... 72 72 72 72 1/2
Westinghouse... 73 73 73 73 1/2
Wisconsin Central... 63 64 62 1/2 63 1/2
*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open. High. Low. Sale.
FORD... 93 93 93 93
Total oper. expenses... \$5,665,375 \$311,503
Net oper. expenses... 3,055,311 3,055,311
Total net revenue... 2,170,452 19,401
Operating income... 1,923,583 \$1,474
Operating income, three months ended Sept. 30... 1,923,583
Total oper. expenses... 10,156,000 942,221
Net oper. revenue... 6,319,243 19,040
Total net revenue... 6,091,333 15,900
Operating income... 5,622,333 \$1,474
New YORK CENTRAL LINES.
—New York Central.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—The following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

Open. High. Low. Sale.
Adventure... 8 3/4 9 1/2 8 3/4 8 3/4
Allouez... 43 1/2 46 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2
Anaconda... 43 43 43 43
Arizona Com... 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4 18 1/4
Atlantic... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
Butte Coalition... 19 1/2 21 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
Calumet & Hecla... 54 55 53 54 1/2
Centennial... 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2 21 1/2
Cobalt & H... 565 565 560 560
Copper Range... 72 72 71 72 1/2
Daly-West... 4 4 4 4
Franklin... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
Granby... 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2 35 1/2
Greene-Canaan... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
La Salle... 10 1/2 11 1/2 10 1/2 11 1/2
Mass... 9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4 9 3/4
Mexico Cons... 7 1/2 7 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Michigan... 4 1/2 5 1/2 4 1/2 5 1/2
Mohawk... 50 1/2 51 1/2 50 1/2 50 1/2
Nevers... 20 4 21 20 4 21
Niobrara... 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
North Butte... 35 35 35 35 1/2
Old Dominion... 41 1/2 42 1/2 41 1/2 42 1/2
Oreosol... 134 134 134 134
Parrot... 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2 14 1/2
Quincy... 77 78 76 76
Shannon... 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Shattuck & Ariz... 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2
Superior... 52 53 52 53 1/2
Trinity... 60 60 60 60
Watacreek... 60 60 60 60
Rutland.

Operating revenue... \$2,690,574 \$12,963
Operating income... 1,127,473 \$1,474
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 2,705,339 450,193
Operating revenue... 7,747,940 8,025,521
Operating income... 10,052,357 \$1,077,500

Chicago, Indiana & Southern.

Operating revenue... \$1,537,471 \$4,001
Operating income... 1,128,645 111,680
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 2,009,538 2,066,162
Operating revenue... 21,002,964 2,066,162
Operating income... 5,088,116

Lake Erie & Western.

Operating revenue... \$3,047,010 \$4,001
Operating income... 112,946 4,067
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 3,007,308
Operating revenue... 2,443,118 190,882
Operating income... 630,240 63,349

Lake Erie & Western.

Operating revenue... \$3,400,010 \$38,774
Operating income... 124,167 4,067
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 3,007,308
Operating revenue... 2,443,118 190,882
Operating income... 630,240 63,349

LAND.

Operating revenue... 8,263,249 \$7,482
Operating income... 569,560 \$228,866
From Jan. 1 to Sept. 30... 8,263,249 2,066,162
Operating revenue... 10,200,538 \$8,195

East Boston... 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2

TELEPHONES.

American... 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2 141 1/2
Western pf... 89 89 89 89

RAILROADS.

Atchison... 105 105 105 105
Boston & Albany... 223 223 223 223
Boston & Worcester... 128 128 128 128
Boston & Maine... 131 131 131 131
Boston & Worcester & Portland... 128 128 128 128
Boston & Worcester & Portland pf... 42 42 42 42
Boston & Worcester & Portland pf... 42 42 42

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified

Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

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HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND LAUNDRYMAN wanted with fireman's license. MERRIMACK LAUNDRY, Haverhill, Mass. 2

ARMATURE WINDER wanted; steady employment for first-class man; FORE RIVER SHIPBUILDING CO., Quincy, Mass. 7

ASST. ENGINEER wanted; must be a middle-aged man; \$100 per month; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 2

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT wanted for large plant; must be man that knows his business; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 2

ASSISTANT CLERK wanted; know some of music necessary. M. STEINERT & SONS CO., 77 Chapel st., Providence, R. I. 5

ASSISTANT SHIPPER wanted; \$6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BAND SAWYER, first-class, wanted. PINE FURNITURE CO., 48 Canal st., Boston. 3

BARBER wanted; must be first-class in every respect; only American need apply. W. HIBBS, 9 Chatham st., Lynn, Mass. 8

BARBER wanted; steady position and good wages to the right man. ALBERT HEYWOOD, Claremont, N. H. 8

BENCH HANDS, experienced, wanted on golf links. Job and cut plus; steady work. Apply to SAMUEL MALDON, 280 Thurber's ave., Providence, R. I. 3

BLACKSMITH, wanted, first-class, on wagon work; steady job and good salary. M. BOWLER, Holyoke, Mass. 7

BLOCK, the cutter, on upper leather; steady work. WILLIAMS SHOE CO., Holliston, Mass. 8

BOY wanted, 16-17 years of age, to work in grocery store; one living in Somerville or North Cambridge preferred; small pay to start. R. H. TANNER, 218 Thorndike st., Somerville, Mass. 5

BOOKKEEPERS wanted on double entry work; highest wages paid for good men; stamp for reply. N. E. ENGINEERING AGENCY, Hartford, Conn. 2

BOOKKEEPER for vt. or N. H. office. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 4

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter wanted. \$12. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 4

BOY wanted; bright, neat, high-grade American boy, to learn the business. THRESHER, BROS., SILK STORE, 46 Temple pl., Boston. 7

BOYS, wanted, in office, store and wholesale houses. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 4

BOY wanted, about 16 years of age; salary to start \$4 per week. Apply to RALPH HARRIS & CO., 26 Broad st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted; bright, neat, high-grade American boy, to learn the business. THRESHER, BROS., SILK STORE, 46 Temple pl., Boston. 7

BOYS wanted, Somerville. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted, insurance office. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted; wholesale boots and shoes. BRECK'S M' REAUL, 406 Washington st., Boston. 8

BOYS wanted, Somerville. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted, insurance office. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted; wholesale boots and shoes. BRECK'S M' REAUL, 406 Washington st., Boston. 8

BOY wanted; some experience in printing; \$6. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

BOY wanted; steady work. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 3

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Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEWORK ASSISTANT (colored); good plain cook, desires position, or will care for apartments. RONIE A. JONES, 25 Claremont st., Boston.

JANITOR desires employment few hours daily, or will do work; experienced; best references. MRS. M. WOLHOM, 611 Columbus ave., Boston.

LADY'S MAID or SEAMSTRESS (Swedish), wishes position, suitable; willing; excellent reference. MRS. STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

LADY'S MAID, Scotch Protestant; wage: 50c; wishes position; wage: 50c; MRS. PRESTON, 488 Boylston st., Boston.

LADIES' MAID, Scotch Protestant, desires position. BROOKLINE VILLAGE EMP., 111 Brattle St., 129 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER (Protestant), desires position; wage: 50c; good; no washing; best references. MRS. C. WILSON, 508 Columbus ave., Boston.

LAUNDRY—First-class, desires family wash; fine dresses, shirt waists and gents' apparel; Back Bay preferred; best of references. MRS. A. GALVIN, 337 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRY—Wants to go out or take home. EMMA SPRIGGS, 59 Dundee st., Boston.

LAUNDRY (colored) desires employment at home; expert in work; references. MRS. LIZZIE CHADDOCK, 45 Notre Dame st., Boston.

LAUNDRY—desires employment at home, plain washing preferred. MRS. GORMAN, 56 Reed st., Boston.

LAUNDRY—desires employment 3 days weekly, or will do cleaning. URGENT.

BOILERMAKERS AND BOILERMAKER HELPER, MERCANTILE EMP., BUREAU, INC., 424 4th ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAN ATTENDANT—Wishes position as maid; good, reliable; 11 years; one position; references. Apply MRS. STEVENS, room 523, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

MAN—Colored girl, desires position as maid; good, reliable; 11 years; one position; references. Apply MRS. PRESTON, 488 Boylston st., Boston.

MAN—Young woman, desires position in professional office. ELIZABETH MCLEOD, 111 Brattle St., Brookline, Mass.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION, with 8 years' experience in Brooklyn family, desires position; best of references. MRS. J. P. EDWARDS, 104 Prospect st., Brooklyn.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER or matron, English Protestant; high grade recommendations; capable. MRS. PRESTON, 488 Boylston st., Boston.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER, refined maid; good; desires position; or house or rooms inside kept; fond of children; best of references. MRS. M. SIMONDS, 127 Paterson st., Watertown, Mass.

MATRON, HOUSEMOTHER OR HOUSEKEEPER, desires position; good; reliable; 4 years' excellent reference. Apply MRS. F. E. ROBERTS, 463 Massachusetts ave., Boston. Tel. 1347-7.

NOTHING—HELPER—desires position; Protestant; good; reliable; good charge of child if desired; best of references. MRS. E. HEWITT, 312 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass.

NOTHING—ATTENDANT—desires position; to party; traveling abroad.

AMERICAN woman; best references. WINCHELL, 6 James st., Franklin Square, N. Y.

NOON WORK—Wants to wash silver, etc., for 10c; good; reliable. MRS. S. THOMPSON, 2 Worth pl., Boston.

NUMBERMAID—desires place in Winthrop; good; reliable; 10 years' experience. ELLEN M. MOLLOY, 16 Winthrop st., Winthrop, Mass.

NUMISMATIST, orchestra experience, desires position city or suburb. MISS SABRA LONDON, 3 Huntington ave., Roslindale, Mass.

NUMISMATIST—wishes employment in families. MISS G. H. COLLIER, 13 Remsen st., Boston.

NUMISMATIST would like position with good; reliable; 10 years' experience. F. G. SMITH, 250 Brookline st., Boston.

NUMISMATIST—desires position at plain sewing; or will do general housework. Mrs. MUNICE BLAKNEY, 22 Shawmut ave., Boston.

NUMISMATIST—desires employment; expert; shawlists and children's dresses. MRS. B. AIKEN, 151 Brook st., Brookline, Mass.

NUMISMATIST—desires position as assistant; seamstress; employment at plain sewing and mending. MRS. E. L. BECKFORD, 10 Sturgis st., Worcester, Mass.

NUMISMATIST—Young woman desires employment. GRAECE E. CLEMENT, 177 New st., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 795-3.

NUMISMATIST—desires employment; can cut and fit; good references. MRS. MELL, 111 Brattle st., Boston.

NUMISMATIST—desires position; to cut and fit; good references. MRS. E. L. BECKFORD, Tel. Oxford 1936.

NUMISMATIST—desires employment at plain sewing. Apply by letter. S. J. PEEL, 20 Concourse, Boston.

NUMISMATIST—Young woman wishes position with reliable house; some experience. MISS STEVENS, 120 Boylston st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 1936.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Shepherd's Tale

A FRIEND of Robert Louis Stevenson's youth was John Todd, the shepherd. The following story of Todd's famous sheep dog, for which he had been offered £40, is from "Stevenson's 'Memories and Portraits':"

Once, in the days of his good dog, he had bought some sheep in Edinburgh, and on the way out, the road being crowded, two were lost. This was a reproach to John and a slur upon the dog, and both were alive to their misfortune.

Word came, after some days, that a farmer about Braid had found a pair of sheep; and thither went John and the dog to ask for restitution. But the farmer was a hard man, and stood upon his rights.

"How were they marked?" he asked.

John had bought right and left from many sellers, and had no notion of the marks. "Very well," said the farmer, "then it's only right that I should keep them." "Well," said John, "it's a fact that I cannot tell the sheep; but if my dog can, will ye let me have them?"

The farmer was honest as well as hard; and besides, I daresay he had little of the ordeal; so he had all the wool on his farm put into one large pile, and turned John's dog into their

old hairy man of business knew well; he knew that John and his dog bought two sheep and to their cost them about Boroughmuir. He knew, besides—who knows except by listening?—that they came to Braid for their recovery; without guile or blunder, he singled out one and then another, the two

of them that afternoon the £40 were bought and received. And the sheep and his dog, set off together by themselves in jocund humor, recalled to them all the way home, the interesting time before them.

The Boston Way

Two Lakeside. And your heart pierced
The Captain's heart during your stay
In Boston—Boston cupids don't
Mind the distance—indeed! What do they

care—Beanshooters—Chi-

The Christian Science Monitor

Christian Science Publishing Society

South and St. Paul Streets,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Members of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL
PREPAID
In the United States, Canada and Mexico:
Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months.....3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

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New England's Mountainous Regions as Winter Resorts



BEGINNING ASCENT OF A HILL.

There is plenty of hard work in snowshoeing, and a walk of any length calls for considerable power.

NEW ENGLAND, which has justly earned the reputation of being one of the most favored summer resorts in this country, even to being selected by the chief executive as the most suitable location for his "summer capital," also bids fair to become popular as a winter

resort. The White mountains have never been thought of as direct rivals of Palm Beach or Los Angeles for an exclusive winter retirement, but there are pointed indications that lovers of the more vigorous types of recreation will find the mountainous regions of New Hampshire

before long converted into one of the finest and most accessible winter resorts in the world.

Winter sport as it is known at its best is hardly recognized in the United States. As compared with Switzerland, Austria, Germany and Canada, the natural resources of this country are but poorly developed for the purposes of snowshoeing, tobogganing, skiing and kindred sports.

But all this is to be changed, and if the enthusiastic supporters of the "New England winter resort boom" are to believe the region within a given radius of Mt. Washington is soon to become to the United States what the Alps and the Tyrol are to South Germany.

The movement started about two years ago. Before that no White Mountain hotel ever dreamed of remaining open during the winter months. It did not take long, however, to persuade some of the more enterprising proprietors to give the winter season a trial. This was done and with encouraging results. A number of hotels were open in winter and the proprietors of these and a number of others ambitious to enter the same field declare they will keep open in the coming winter.

People who desire nothing more than



SNOWSHOEING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Members of a club starting out for a long walk in the White mountains, a sport growing in favor.

golf, automobiling and walking will probably still regard the resorts of the sunny South and West more attractive than anything New England has to offer them, but there can be little doubt that the United States will soon find in upper New Hampshire a most ideal winter vacationist's pleasure ground. The rail-

roads entering this region are fully cognizant of the coming popularity of the White mountains and are preparing to take advantage of the influx of visitors when it arrives. The Boston & Maine is already carrying on an extensive advertising campaign in connection with the winter resort movement.

The Problem of the Fire-Fly

Economists deplore the wastefulness of present means of artificial lighting and regard it as strange that, although so many have worked at the problem of obtaining cheap light, we are, at the beginning of the twentieth century, so far from the solution. The efficiency of the steam engine and of the dynamo has increased enormously; but in the production of artificial light we have made but small advance. Out of every hundred tons of coal delivered at our gas works something like 98 tons are said to be wasted so far as the production of light is concerned, and appear as useless heat. Yet nature has by some mysterious process, of which we have not yet learned the secret, solved the problem of economical light. In the fire-fly we find a means by which many sick are slow to grasp. The healing in Science does not change anything. It exchanges a wrong way of thinking for Truth. Then harmony appears to the human eyes where discord was. Healing often comes so suddenly as to prove these things beyond question. According to material beliefs about processes it would require time for such a seeming change to occur. But when the patient really gives up his false belief about himself as sick and sinful and has a glimpse of his rightness as God's child, congestion and inflammation and even deformity have been suddenly to disappear and the normal physical condition to take their place.

The practitioner of Christian Science has achieved some conquest over the argument in favor of evil as power. He has learned to trust God in spite of material evidences that deny Him. Through gaining that spiritual knowledge of Him which won Abraham the name of the "friend of God" Scientists learn, too, to know this heavenly Friend, to understand His nature and to trust His power of expressing Himself and His own good will. Then in the face of the argument for evil or for a God who degrades suffering, Scientists are able to stand for God till the thought of the patient becomes to some degree receptive of this high confidence and his righteously or rightness as the child of God comes to light in better mental and physical conditions.

For while the healing work of Christian Science is always based in this deep and reasoned faith in God, with it always goes the faith in man as the child of God. Jesus insisted on the essential oneness of man with his heavenly Father. He said, "I and my Father are one," and "My Father is greater than I." He knew that since man is the image of God he must be like God. He knew, too, that as an image has no underlying power to act, and cannot do other than the original does, then the real man is held forever in the divine Mind as perfect as the original—God. The moment we have admitted that man lives and moves and

was double armed against slackness of manner. He was perpetually reminded of the beauty of small courtesies. He was no better able to remember his natural self—his untutored pristine savagery—than a knight in armor was able to forget warfare and blows and the imminence of the foe. A man could be rude in a silk hat and frock coat, but how much ruder he appeared, if he was rude, than when clothed simply in a lounge suit and cap! What might have passed for mere singularity in the garments of case were atrocious in the panoply of distinction.

And behold, how easy has been our descent! We lay aside the silk hat for a moment or two, and the frock coat perhaps forever, and immediately we put our hands in our pockets while we talk to a lady.

Friends in Need

It is a fact not very generally known that judges may call upon any lawyer at any time to defend some penniless defendant, without hope of pay. It is said that a New York judge has the promise of certain famous lawyers to come into court to defend friendless people charged with wrong deeds.

Optimistic

The man about to pay his fare on a pay-as-you-enter car dropped a dollar, which fell to the platform and rolled off across the pavement into an opening, where it disappeared.

The loss watched its course. "It wouldn't have gone half so far if I'd spent it," he said.—Buffalo Express.

Twenty-four out of the 34 synods of the Wesleyan Methodists of Great Britain have confirmed the principle, adopted at the conference of 1909, permitting women to attend the annual conferences and to vote.—New Haven Palladium.

Moab the Isolated

MOST travelers who visit the Holy Land content themselves with a visit to that restricted part west of Jordan. The mountainous regions of Moab as seen by them from Jerusalem are lost in the purple haze that constantly hangs over them and the great stretches beyond are covered in mystery. This is true partly because of the fewer historical incidents connected with the eastern regions, but mainly on account of the great abyss of the Jordan valley that has always acted as a barrier. Few who descend into the valley, 1300 feet below sea level, undertake to climb the hills beyond, which rise to a height of 3000 feet.

The most striking thing about Moab has always been its isolation. However much connected by race and vicinity with their western kinsmen, the dwellers in eastern Palestine have always been distinct, and their lands have never been occupied by the nations on the west except through acts of aggression and conquest.

Even today this isolation is still felt. In giving an idea of their knowledge of present day geography one of them remarked: "There are only four seas in the world, two of which are the Dead Sea and the sea of Galilee." Both of these are in sight of their own hills.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Lines by Edwin Markham

The following lines were cited here not long ago from a contemporary which had attributed them to the wrong author. They are by Edwin Markham:

Teach me, Father, how to be
Kind and patient as a tree,
Joyfully the crickets croon
Under shady oak at noon.
Beetle, on his mission bent,
Taries in that cooling tent.
Let me, also, cheer a spot
Hidden field or garden grot—
Place where passing souls can rest
On the way, and be their best.

If any desire thee to be his surety,
give him a part of what thou hast to spare.
If he press thee further he is thy friend at all, for friendship rather chooseth harm to itself than offereth it.—Sir Walter Raleigh.

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The Home Garden

SEEDSMEN'S catalogues may present rather an alarming aspect to the gardener of moderate means, but does the beginner even realize how many possibilities are latent in the few plants he may possess already? A single clump of sweet peas or nasturtiums will provide seed in abundance for next year's sowing; while a whole border of pinks, or mass of lavender or bachelor's buttons may be planted from cuttings. The writer knows of a plot of garden full of rose bushes all grown from tiny sprigs. Foresight, careful husbandry, and above all, patience are needed if a garden is to be converted from an ill-kept, straggly wilderness or barren patch, into a feast of blossoming beauty.

Good Roads

It is recalled that 1911 will be the two hundredth anniversary of the first great American highway, that between New York and Philadelphia, long known as "the Old York Road." Its construction in 1711 was an example which led the colonists at other points along the Atlantic seaboard to construct similar roads where there were no water routes. They were usually built by chartered companies, and were called turnpikes or toll roads. Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New Jersey had many roads of the kind. The first macadam road in America was built in 1792 between Philadelphia and Lancaster. In 1811 there were said to be 4500 miles of chartered turnpikes in New England and New York—Yonks Companion.

Critics of the Bible

Though there have been many brilliant censors and assailants, no one has surpassed, or even equaled, in the estimation of the world, the literary excellence of the book which they attacked.—Henry Van Dyke.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Lightning Artists

The rapidity and ease with which a Japanese artist works are remarkable. Professor Harada cites the case of Fukui Kotai, who three years ago painted in one summer day in Tokyo one picture for each of his 1224 guests. His task occupied him from 5 a. m. until 7:30 p. m. with two large brushes. This (without any intermission) would allow less than 43 seconds for each picture. The same artist drew his "Fuji-no-yama" in one evening for the Duke of Connaught, when the latter spent a night in Nagoya.—Review of Reviews.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What fish?

ANSWER TO CHARADES.
1. Doll, drum—dolcium. 2. Say, trap-trap. 3. Pan, go, lin—pangolin.

A True Story

"Johnny was eating his milk and crackers for lunch yesterday," said the precocious one's father. "His mother intended to take him for a walk in the park, and she had dressed him in a new blue frock. Tilting the bowl, the youngster spilled the mess over his clothes.

"Goodness gracious! What a mess you've made. You've spilled your lunch over your new dress," said his mother.

"Oh, never mind, muzzer!" said the youngster, "I isn't so very hungry after all."—Philadelphia Times.

Eye to Business

"I wonder why bees make honey?" queried the inquisitive youth.
"I suppose," replied his friend, "they make it to sell!"—Boston Courier.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, November 2, 1910.

The Governorship Campaign

ELEMENTS that speak loudest in politics are not always so convincing as facts modestly displayed. With less than five days to elapse before Massachusetts voters choose their Governor for two years, it is advisable to halt occasionally and take stock; wise to pierce the haze of personality and indirection or to fan away the smoke of political clashes, and then calmly and judicially to view the merits of the rival candidates. Is it to be

said of Massachusetts voters later on that they were blinded by issues rightfully connected with national or congressional campaigns, and failed to distinguish and give proper thought to the questions that have more direct bearing on the state situation? Are the tariff, reciprocity, high cost of living and the income tax proposition live issues in Massachusetts' home affairs? This is something that every voter ought to think over without prejudice and be guided by his own honest verdict.

All citizens who care strongly for the welfare of their town, city and state must take interest in politics. An increasing number of them are enabled by experience to sift the chaff from the wheat in political utterances, and these fortunate ones doubtless already have come to decisions. On the one hand there is the Democratic candidate, running for office independently of the convention that failed to name a party standard-bearer, and favored, qualifiedly, by Samuel Gompers "if he will stand true to labor's rights." Mr. Foss has given the labor unions a formal pledge that he will sign the eight-hour bill, vetoed twice by Governor Draper, in case he is elected. Whatever is said of Gov. Eben S. Draper, Republican candidate, the fact must be admitted that he has made an able defense thus far of his labor record, and that he is keeping fairly close to intimate issues.

The veto of the eight-hour bill, a measure declared unconstitutional by Massachusetts' attorney-general, is the only action that has brought much criticism to Governor Draper. He has stated openly his reasons for declining to favor that measure, and he was reelected last year after he had declared that he would act in the same manner if returned to Beacon hill. There was no beating about the bush; just a plain outline of purpose. In a campaign like this the voters will do well to remember that they are to elect a capable state executive, and not get questions which properly affect the national legislators at Washington entangled with the governorship.

It is reported that the Wright brothers during the New York aviation meet "snatched hasty lunches from tin plates." This reads like an attempt to boom a Pittsburgh and Gary industry.

Squaring the City Account

TO THE surprise of many who have watched with interest the economizing policy of the present New York administration the budget for 1911 calls for an increase of \$8,000,000 over the 1910 allotment. If, then, it will require \$171,505,787 to run the New York city government next year, where \$163,130,000 is sufficient the present year, where does the much-talked-of policy of retrenchment come in? Since Mayor Gaynor took

office and Comptroller Prendergast became supervisor of the city's cash box many savings have been effected. Investigations showed where money had been used extravagantly. Changes brought about greater efficiency in the staff of city employees. Unpaid franchise taxes were collected. And yet, New York city needs more millions in order to get along.

As a matter of fact, the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy prevails in more than one city administration, and it is from the effect of this policy that the metropolis is now gradually recovering. Reckless waste, for instance, may occur in the matter of department supplies while the streets go to rack and ruin for want of proper paving. Automobiles by the dozen may be at the disposal of minor officials, and still the street cleaning department may be inefficient for lack of a full equipment. It is not that at any time New York city spent too much money for its administration. The question was simply how these millions were disposed of.

Because the board of estimate and apportionment at one time decided that the 1911 budget should be kept under the 1910 figures, the members do not wish to sacrifice the city's interests to opinions that are susceptible of change. The public welfare requires that employees be paid satisfactory salaries. Among the departments that will have larger appropriations next year are the police department, which gets an increase of \$348,000; education, with \$744,000; water supply, gas and electricity, \$230,000; and the board of election, \$163,000. The increased interest on the city debt must also be taken into account with bonds outstanding amounting to \$50,600,000, and which will need \$2,000,000 over what was required for 1910.

The more conspicuous decreases occur in the offices of the presidents of the boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens and Richmond, the comptroller's office, and the office of the city record. The budget decreases in the department of docks and ferries and street cleaning are not because of any mismanagement of funds; change of plans has made possible a curtailment. Charitable institutions, outside those administered by the city, will have to get along with \$135,000 less, and there will be a rigid investigation in the matter of all semi-public institutions asking for municipal support. It is anticipated that the present administration will have available for city expenditures the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Nothing keeps a city's credit in better shape than the backing of the administration by the citizens. Heretofore many American communities have presented the unfortunate spectacle of officials and voters at cross-purposes. When such a state of affairs exists all kinds of rumors gain circulation. Spoliation is reported, often merely because there is no general understanding of what is being done in the departments. On the other hand, money is expended uselessly where a knowledge of administrative business would have acted as a preventive. A city usually collects enough for proper expenses, but strict bookkeeping is essential before either a metropolis like New York or the smallest town can get the best out of its income or give the taxpayer what belongs to him.

EVEN the cabinet officers are too interested in the political campaigns to attend to their real business.

GRANTING that the barograph registered correctly when Ralph Johnstone flew higher on the closing day of the international meet at Belmont park, New York, than any other aviator who ever ascended, he set an example stimulating to interest in a phase of air navigation hitherto least popular. In the Wright brothers' petite biplane the Kansan rose to the recorded 9714 feet, or nearly two miles, surpassing by 528 feet the mark Henry Wynmalen of Holland established at Mourmelon earlier in the month, and going 1344 feet above J. Armstrong Drexel, his rival for altitudinal honors. Probably no aviator ever has subjected himself or a machine to a test more severe in its way, and it is remarkable that this "baby roadster," driven by an engine of only thirty-five horsepower, responded so well, was under almost perfect control and reached the earth again without mishap.

A point deserving of emphasis is that Johnstone, in securing this record, was making his first trip in the "baby" machine; yet so harmonious is the construction of aeroplanes already that he required no special instruction. His success, of course, was due in large measure to persistence and exquisite delicacy of control; but it also gives prominence to the constant improvement in an art that continues to furnish surprises, and whereof progress gains publicity through great aviation meetings. Others than Johnstone in America usually devote their principal activities to speed and distance flights that are more spectacular than important. This is as it should be, for the thorough development of aviation means the merging of speed, distance and altitude.

Less significance attaches to Johnstone's statement that the earth below him appeared like a bowl or a dish when he reached a great height, the horizon forming the rim, for that is a phenomenon more astonishing than unlooked for. There is one demonstration, though made by Johnstone, according to his own account, that is intensely interesting. While holding the machine up into the sky at a height of nearly two miles, he says, the engine stopped, and he plunged in safety to the ground. Combined with the speedy trips of Grahame-White, De Lesseps and Moisant, this performance of Johnstone fittingly caps a brilliant meeting. Aviators themselves, it may be stated, are just beginning to discover the really splendid possibilities of the airship as engines are adapted gradually to their needs.

THE Democrats of North Carolina have been listening respectfully to Vice-President Sherman while he has been telling them not to vote the Democratic ticket simply because their fathers did so, or from force of habit; and it is said that he has even been "frequently applauded." Courtesy is one of the finest characteristics of the South.

WITH President Taft bestowing upon the crew of the battleship Nebraska a trophy for excellence of engineering it becomes evident that there is as much merit in successful navigating as in target practise.

The Railroad Cross Tie

THE idea that something may be substituted for the wooden cross tie in the future has not been wholly abandoned, but the great railroad systems of the country, evidently, are proceeding on the assumption that their main dependence for a supply of this useful article will continue to be in the forest rather than in the furnace. Steel ties have been used successfully under certain conditions, and it is among the probabilities that they will be used more extensively as time goes on; but wooden ties are for many reasons more desirable, and the great problem is not merely how to keep up the present supply, rapidly becoming inadequate both as regards quality and quantity, but how to provide against its exhaustion at an early day.

Many of the railroad corporations have planted great tracts in trees, some for early use, some with a view principally to the demands of thirty, forty or fifty years hence, and it is understood that the young timber is doing well. Oak is the best wood for ties, but it is of slow growth. In late years the railroads have been using a great deal of southern pine. Some idea of what the young forests will be expected to do when they grow old enough to be invaded by the man with the ax may be formed from the figures relating to the present demands of the steam and electric railroads. Last year the corporations operating these lines spent \$60,000,000 for cross ties, the number used being 123,754,000. This number, however, was 20,000,000 less than the number used in 1907. These figures are sufficient to impress the reader with the great necessity of a timber supply even for this purpose alone, although the drain for cross ties is by no means the greatest that operates to destroy the forests.

None too soon, it is plain, have the railroad systems been aroused to the necessity of taking steps to secure a cross-tie supply for the future. From present appearances they will be compelled to use inferior wood in the near future or to pay a very high price for wood of a superior character. When it is considered that new railroad construction alone demanded the use of 16,437,000 ties last year, it will be seen that the young forests cannot begin to do their share toward meeting the demand any too soon. However, the burden of supplying timber for cross ties in the future need not, and should not, be laid altogether on the railroads; even from a cold commercial standpoint it will pay the private landowner, whether farmer or inventor, to go into tree planting.

LAND in Iowa advanced in value between 1900 and 1910 from \$1,256,752,000 to \$2,799,025,000, an increase of 122.7 per cent, while the value of all farms in the state has risen in the same time from \$1,497,555,000 to \$3,253,719,000, an increase of 117.3 per cent. This announcement will cause the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois to wonder all the more why Iowa should be insurgent.

IN ANOTHER week or so the enthusiastic voter will know how far his enthusiasm has found similar response among his fellow citizens.

IF aviators continue to break the altitude records it will not be long before the upward distance will have to be measured with five figures.

THAT aeroplane fledgling of the Wrights seems to have become a full-grown bird of a sudden.

THE opinion of the United States supreme court just announced by Justice Holmes with regard to a certain case in the state of Washington, in which the rights of the defendant were alleged to be violated by reason of certain acts of members of the jury committed with knowledge of the trial judge, can only be regarded as a short step in the right direction. It is a step, nevertheless; and it should be followed by others that will release the American jury system from defects that are now widely recognized.

Briefly stated, the contention in behalf of the defendant was that the jurors had been permitted to separate during the trial, and that they had had access to newspapers. These points were raised in the arguments for a new trial, but the court held that the jury was entirely competent to hear the evidence impartially and to return a just verdict notwithstanding some technical slips, if slips they might be called.

Recently, among the lawyers as among the laity, there has developed a strong movement in opposition to legal technicalities whereof recognition by the courts oftentimes leads to almost endless litigation and frequently to the apparent defeat of justice. The public is familiar with the numerous pleas upon which counsel for the defense may seek to upset the proceedings. In many cases entire reliance seems to be placed by the defense upon technical points. If a juryman is seen to turn his eyes in the direction of a witness for the prosecution, if he is caught smiling at a spectator, if it is known that he has heard any news or read any news, if he is called home for a night, the defense makes the most of it.

Now, nobody will deny that the defense, especially where life or liberty is involved, should have wide latitude. But the matter of purely technical defense has become an abuse. Men thoroughly qualified to serve as jurors are either prevented from doing so, shirk from this duty, or, while fulfilling it, are subjected to hardship greater, in many cases, than the prisoner at the bar will eventually be called upon to undergo.

While reserving every essential right in behalf of the defendant, and while preserving every proper safeguard for the citizen, it would seem as if the methods of procedure could be simplified to the end that common sense might play its part fully and freely. Neither the court nor the jury should be hampered by unnecessary and frequently annoying restrictions simply because the defense may have no real ground to stand on.

THE shipments of quahogs from New York and Boston this year, it is said, will exceed 700,000 barrels. The last season has been an exceptionally good one for quahog harvesting, especially in Canadian waters. What is a quahog? A small hardshell clam.

IF IT can be shown, as advocates of the system hold, that the parcels post will go farther than any agency known at present toward solving the problem of distribution, no opposition, no postponement, can long defer its adoption in this country. In the matter of distributing food supplies alone there is a field open for practical demonstration whereof friends of the system should hasten to avail themselves. If it be held in Congress, for instance, that certain mercantile or transportation interests would be likely to suffer injury from the introduction of the parcels post, it ought to be within the power of those favoring the system to secure at least an appropriation that would enable them to show, as an offset, through experiments in different parts of the country, how the breadstuff producer, on the one hand, and the average consumer, on the other, would profit by a distribution service bringing the two more closely together than they have ever been before.

Much time and attention has heretofore been given to the mercantile side of the parcels post proposition. The arguments, pro and con, have been based upon the advantages or the disadvantages likely to accrue to this or that interest by reason of its adoption. But if the advocates of the system be given the opportunity to show how it will benefit the great masses of the plain people, producers and consumers alike, and shall make the opportunity count in its favor, the other interests concerned will cut small figure in the final disposition of the matter.

The problem of rapid and economical distribution is one of the most important before the people of this planet today. It is a world problem in the strictest sense of the term. It affects everybody who produces, everybody who consumes, everybody who sells, everybody who buys. It is a problem whereof the solution would affect, and for good, not merely the daily existence of the average man, woman and child in this country but the comfort and happiness of the entire human family.

THE Republican candidate for the governorship of Wisconsin, a bachelor, is said to be pledging himself to marry if elected. His friends, however, are inclined to think he would do well to pledge himself to marry whether he is elected or defeated.

THE appointment of Edward Robinson as director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a compliment to the city where was laid the foundation for the new director's knowledge in his chosen line.

LET'S see. Isn't the street department superintendent who declares Boston hidebound by its traditions the same one who believes that the Panama canal will not be a paying investment?

BUYING shipyards and forming new steel corporations would be live features of the financial world, but for the fact that denials quickly follow every report.

AMBASSADOR O'BRIEN should be able to speak authoritatively when he says that the Japanese have a most cordial feeling toward the United States.

GRADUALLY Russia is awakening to the importance of making no distinction as to the doctrines entertained by its component races.

MR. Foss would balance tariff reductions with the income tax, but some doubt the delicacy of his scales.

GREAT BRITAIN will be sure to select the very best man for the Indian post in case Lord Morley resigns, as reported.

FORTY-FIVE locks, weighing 55,200 tons, ought to make the Panama canal safe enough for all practical purposes.

Liberty for the Juror

Parcels Post Argument